

The Epistle.

tesie in vvell accepting that, vvhiche an
heart fraught vvith good vvil, of dutie of-
fereth : vvwhich is altogether the thing that
I looke for in this behalfe. Doubting not
but you shall receyue singular delight in
the reading hereof, vvhen vacant leysure
from vveightier affaires shal licence you,
and I therby shall be the more embolde-
ned to enterprise the like attempt, if God
permitte me grace and lyfe. Leauing thus
any farther to trouble you, vvith my duti-
ful cōmendations, and daily interces-

sion to the Almyghtie, for the
happie estate of your vvor-
ship, and the good gen-
tle vvoman mistresse

Mary Louelace

your louing
vvvyfe.

At London the .xv. day of May.

ANNO. M.D. LXXII

Your worships most bounden

THOMAS TVVYNE.

Lin.
80 B. 27

¶ The Surueye of the
VVorld, or Situation of the Earth,
so much as is inhabited.

Compyling briefly the gene-
rall partes thereof, with the names
both new and olde, of the principal
Countries, Kingdoms, Peoples,
Cities, Towns, Portes, Pas-
sages, Hills, Woods,
Mountains, Valleys,
Rivers and Foun-
tains therein con-
teyned.

Also of Seas, with their Clyffes, Reaches,
Turnings, Elbowes, Quick sands, Rocks,
Flattes, Shelves and Shoares.

A work very necessary and delectable for students
of Geographic, Saylers, and others.

First vvritten in Greeke by *Dionise
Alexandrine*, and novv englished
by THOMAS TWINE, GENTL.

¶ Imprinted at London, by Henrie
Bynneman. Anno. 1572.

Line
80
B. 79



To the ryghte worshipful master VVil-

liam Louelace Esquire, Serieant at

Law, Tho. Twine wisheth health,

long lyfe, with dayly vaun-

tage of woorthip.



Enefits bou-

tifully receyued, make
thankefull heartes al-
vways to thinke on re-
quitall, vvhervvith ha-
uing bin so plentifully
indued at your handes

(right vvoorshipfull) as none more, farre
beyonde deserte, hovvbeit accordyng to
youre peculiar custome of curtesie to all
men, although to me (I confesse) in more
ample vvyse extended: I haue beaten my
braynes in contriuing some deuise, vvh-
er- in I myght yelde you thanks, and after
my simple sorte, make you parte of a re-
compense, VVhich purpose of myne, by

* ij.

no

The Epistle.

no other meanes beeing able to accom-
plishe: neuerthelesse I iudged it not con-
uenient in any poynt to quayle, vtherin I
might declare my good vvill, but am now
so hardy as to present your vvorship vvith
Dionysius, a vvorthie gentleman of *Alex-
andria*, vvwhose noble vvorke of the Situa-
tion of the habitable VVorlde, I haue put
of late into English: requiring most hum-
bly youre friendly acceptation and patro-
nage of the same. VVhereof I do partly
already assure my selfe, recompting youre
vvorships accustomable fauour, vvhereby
you are moste curteously prouoked, not
only to the aduauncing of learning, and
suche as seeme to haue any small tast ther-
in, but also of other vertues and commen-
dable qualities, hauyng professed youre
selfe a refuge and rampier vnto two sorts
of people, I meane the godly and poore,
as your dayly and late practises do testifie.
And partely for that I haue marked, for
vvhat great benefits, hove small or none
the recompences are vvwhich you haue re-
ceyued. VVherfore being my selfe a lyke
disabled detter, I craue but acquittaunce
for semblable payment, to vvitt, your cur-
tesie

The Epistle.

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At London the .xv. day of May.
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Your worships most bounden
THOMAS TVVYNE.

To the frendly Reader.

If nowe by my meanes
(friendly Reader) yet in
thy behalfe, Dionisius may
be vnderstood in english,
as I iudge, and hope, thou canst
not be therat offended. It is long
sythence he wrote in the Greeke
tongue, and hath bin translated
into Latine of late yeares, by dy-
uers. In whose commendation,
if he had needed other than hys
owne, purchased by iust deserte,
since he firste wrote, I wold not
haue wanted to haue done my en-
deuoure. But for so muche as he
is accounted of all antiquitie, the
olde writer, for compendiousnesse
and breuity in that he tooke in
hand: sufficiēt it shal be in prayse
or authoritie to haue yealded to
him his owne, & no more. Whiche
what it is read Plinie, and there
vnderstand howe that the author
of

To the Reader.

of this woork beeing borne in Alexandria, a citie in Eegypt, descended of a moste noble familie, abounding in great welth & authoritie, wrote not only this woork, whiche wee haue interpreted, The Surueye of the habitable Worlde in Hexameter verses, beeing as yet but very yong: but also many other, both lerned and eloquent. Who afterward resorting to the court of Rome, was sent by Augustus the Emperour, to surueye & report the state & situation of cuntries in the east parts of the worlde, when his eldest sonne was vpon expedition into Armenia, to the Parthians, and Arabians. What shall I say, that ther haue bin many other worthy men of that name, who haue be supposed to be the authours of this booke: howbeit, falsly in my opinion, as by farther discourse (at this present) not necessarie, I could declare. In my translation, I trust I haue obserued all requisite conditions, expressing (so well as I coulde) the intent
of

To the Reader.

of the Authour. And for thy commoditie adioyning to the names of countreys and other places, in olde tyme frequented, the vsuall names also wherby they are knowne by all traualers at this day, not omitting of certaine woordes, whiche were alwayes Latine, and so vsed, to make them Englishe for orders sake, not knowing any cause to the contrarye. As bycause out of Europa, wee terme commonly Europe: so lyke wyse to say for Asia, Asie, and for Africa, Afrike, with suche lyke what euer. Accepte this the trauaile of vs both thankfully: and if thou receiue any pleasure or commoditie therby, then haue I for my part, atteyned to my desire.

Fare you vuell.



A generall diuision of the Earth into thre partes.



The whole Earthe

The earthe almost an Ilande.

being compassed almost rounde wyth the Ocean Sea lyke a great Ilande, yet is not altogether round lyke a boule, but ryseth somewhat on bothe sydes towardes the course of the Sunne, and maketh semblance of a certain mistie cloude. This earth, although it be one, not withstanding our ancients deuided it into thre, wherof they called one Lybia, sometyme subdued by Libes, or Aphrica, bycause it is without sharpnesse of colde. An other Europa of a lost woman. And the thirde Asia greater than the other twayne. *Lybia* is scuered from Europe on the one side, by y^e shoare Gaditanum otherwise *Gibraltar*, on the other by y^e mouth of Nilus, chiefly where the northsyde of Egypt runneth along,

Libya of Libes.

Aphrica.

Europa.

Asia.

The shoare

Gaditanum.

Nilus.

Egypte.

and

and

The surueye

Canopus A. and the glorious temple of Canopus A.
myclæus. myclæus is buylded. The riuer Tanais,
Tanais. now Tana disioyneth Europe from Asie,

Sauromatæ. runneth northerly by the Sauromates,
called also Sarmatæ or Poloni, into Scy-
thia, and into the fennes Mæotides now
El mar negro. But in the southe, the fyrst

Helleſpōtus. bound is towarde Heliespontus, and the
mouth of Nilus, which is moze souther-
ly than Helespontus, now *El far de Galli-*
poli, and *Brachium S. Georgii.* Notwith-
standing, some affirme, that the earth
is foure square, whiche beeing environ-
ned with the two straites of Caspium,
and Euxinum: the Grækes called it (as
euery lyke narrow pece of lande lying
betwene two seas) Isthmus, and that
it is compassed about with them bothe.

The earthe
compassed
by the seas
Caspium,
& Euxinum.

Isthmus
what it is.
Arabia,

There were some also, that sayde there
was an other Isthmus, which reachyng
lykelwyle towarde the Southe, cutteth
off the Goze of Arabia, and Egypt, whi-
che diuydeth Lybia from Asie. Since
therefore, the whole Earthe is wyth
these boundes deuyled into three: no
manne oughte to doubte, but that it is

com.

of the Worlde.

compassed wyth the Oceane. Whych
Oceane being but one, as also the earth
is, yet is distinguished by dyuerse na-
mes, accordyng as it dyuersly intren-
cheth, and diuydeth the partes of one
bode. For neere vnto the furthest par-
tes of the Worlde, from whence the
Western wynd bloweth, and the migh-
tie Hill Atlas, called nowe *Maunst*, *Atlas*.
seth, it is called no more the Oceane,
but of the further Hesperia nowe *Berie*, *Hesperia*.
wherby it passeth, the sea Hesperum, *Hesperum*.
of the hill Atlas, *Atlanticum*. By higher, *Atlanticum*
to the north, where the savage nation of
the Arimaspi, hauing only one eye in their
foreheade, dwelle, for so muche as the
Sunne by his farre distance from them
ryseth late, and shyneth fayntely, and
the countrey is enclosed with high hilles,
whereby it is alwayes couered wyth
darke cloudes, and congealed with hard
frostes: what parte of the Ocean lyeth
about those quarters of the ycie water,
they call *Pontus Glacialis*, or the Frozen
sea: Or else bycause the wauers there
seeme to die, *Mare mortuum*, or the Dead
sea: also for that it standeth euer quiet.

The surueye

Saturnium
mare.
Eoum mare.
Indicum.

Mare Aethi-
opicum or
the red sea.

Inlande seas.

Hesperum.

Hesperia.

Libya.

Pamphilia.

Glaciale

Saturnium.

Hircanum.

Perlis.

Caspium.

Perficum.

ly without moving: Saturnium or Satur-
nus sea, where the sunne ryseth Eoum,
and also the same Indicum, from whence
immediatly it runneth to the south, and
is called the red sea, or Mare Aethiopi-
cum, chiefly running south by a certain
wast desert, and an inhabitable soyle of
y earth, alwayes torred w extreme heate.
But out of the Oceane, manye armes
rise on euery side, which passing through
the mids of the earth, are termed of our
country men, Inland seas, but of the Gre-
kians κοιλαι, properly signifying bo-
soms or hollow wombs such as ar with-
in the bodders of beasts. Wherof Hesper-
um is first, because it passeth by the ends
of Hesperia and Libya, and runneth to
Pamphilia. The other (though it be lesse)
yet is it more profitable. For it issueth
out of that sea, which we called Glaci-
ale, or Saturnium, on the side that Caspia
lyeth, and the fierce northeaste bloweth
and maketh the sea Hircanum. Wot he or
ther twaine, running from the south, the
higher floweth south into Persis against
the sea called Caspium, and maketh the
crooke Perficum, and the other Arabicum
whiche

of the Worlde.

which breaking forth by little, and little,
at last draweth together into Euxinum &
of the Arabicum, chāgeth name into Pon-
tus Euxinus. Ther be also many mo rea-
ches and turnes: howbeit bicause they be
unknowne, and of small accompte, ney-
ther searched out by any of our men, I
leave them as dead & vntouched. But I
think it best to return to those which we
haue thus diuided, whiche I sayd before,
were foure, that we may plainly declare
what they be, what course they obserue,
and what countries they runne by. And
that I may beginne with the Ocean: the
nooke called Hesperius, whiche in wide-
nesse, and length of course, surpasseth the
reste, passing by many countries, citties,
and townes, & enuironing diuers Iādes
and high Mountaynes: filleth all places
with greate store and varietie of al mā-
ner prouision, & engendzeth great abun-
dance euery where. And this is it, at the
entraunce wherof, the hugie pillers (as
common repozte goeth) set vp by Hercu-
les do stande, chiefly aboute the toppe of
Atlas, and the extreamie parte of Gades,
now Caliz, whereof, at this day one is to

Arabicum.
Euxinum.

The Ocean.
The nooke
Hesperius.

Hercules
Pillers.
Gades.

The surueye

Note

The sea Hibericum.

Hercules sweat.

Aphrica.

Fraunce.

Mafsilia.

The frenche sea.

Liguria.

Where Italy beginneth.

Aufonia.

Ligusticum.

Leucopetra.

be ſcene, made of maſſy braſſe, & erected of ſuch heighth, that it appereth to reache aboue the cloudes, & (that is moze maruel) to touch the ſkye. At this place beginneth the ſea Hibericum, and therfore it is ſaid that at that mark, as at a newe beginning, Hercules began to ſweate, who conquered al þ coutries therabout. But that ſea, after that, flowing betwixt Libya, and Europe, giueth knowledge of beginning of them both. For þ pillars are erected in ſuche maner, on eche ſide the ſhoze, þ the one ſheweth where Europe is, & þ other wher Libya or Aphrica: Afterward, paſſing forth along, & bounding ſhortly on the coaſte of Fraunce, at length by many goares, and crooks turneth to Mafsilia, where loſing the olde name, is afterwarde called the frenche Sea. Then runneth it forth by Liguria, nowe terra de Genoua, where Italy beginneth, and the countrey Aufonia, and approacheth diuers cities thereof, chiefly towards the North, and therebence is called Ligusticum, of Liguria, whole ſhoare it waſbeth. From thence it higbeth anon to Leucopetra, which is oueragainſt, and

is

of the Worlde.

is washed with the Sicilian Sea, now *el-
far de Mesina*. So vnto Cirnus, that is
Corfica. Thēce flowing to Sardinia, now
Sardegna, is by and by called Sardinium
mare. Anon it floweth south, by the coaste
of Tyrrhenia, and is called Tyrrhenum, or
Thuscum. But after ward, whē it bendeth
to the rising of the sunne, and runneth a-
bout Sicilia, which the Sicilian sea encom-
passeth, and glyding by the Mounte Pa-
chynus, now *Cabo Pacino*, and Crete now
Candy, enuironed wholly with the Sea,
where then it waxeth very wyde, and
ample, immediatly discovereth Gortina
famous, both for religiō, and antiquitie, &
also Phæston, although it lye more win-
the land, and rising vpward crookedly, af-
ter the maner of a Rammes head: is cal-
led the Rammes head by y^e inhabitants.
Thēce forth it procedeth to lapygiū. wher
it wideneth toward y^e north, and there is
called the sea Adriaticū, now *la Canal de
Venetia*. So bēdeth it to y^e hither Hesper-
ia, and maketh mare Ionium, where by &
by, two coutries, each ouer against other
are descried. Wherof one, which lieth on
y^e right hād, at entrance, is called Illyrica,
A.iiij, now

The Sicilian
sea.

Cirnus. Cor-
fica, Sardinia
Sardinium
mare.

Tyrrhenia.
Mare Tyr-
rheum.
Thuscum.
Sicilia.

Gortina.

Phæston.

The rammes
head.

lapygium.

Adriaticum.

Ionium.

Illyrica.

The surueye

Aulonia.

nowe Sclauonia, the other on the left, Aulonia, whiche of it selfe is as it were in maner of a great lithmus, stretching forth along the continente, enclosed rounde (almoste) wyth three Seas, namely the Tyrrhenum, the Sicilian, and that which we spake of last Adriaticum. Whereof euerie one is moued with his owne winde, that those whiche traf- ficque with other countries, may safely fall therewith out of their haucens. For

What winds
these seas
require.

the Tyrrhene sea requireth a west wind, and the Sicilian a southe, Adriaticum the southeast. But that whiche of Sicilia is called Siculum, breaking forth towarde Libya, overfloweth the southe Syrtes,

Syrtes.

nowe Baxi, or *Banqui de Barbaria*, and runneth forth into another Sea, which though it be bigger, and wyder, yet seemeth to deuoure and destroy it quite. That whiche is inner, hauing entrance but verie weake, receyuing the wanes of another issuing in a far off, rolleth in somtime with such force, that the flud- des whiche come along the hilles of Si- cile, and passe forth by Crete, are beaten backe agayne eastward, to the toppe of

Sal-

of the Worlde.

Salmonis, which (they say) is the highest part toward the East of al. Crete. But chiefly these two Seas seeme to strine and rage, when they be moued with the northeast wynde of Thracia, which often bzeaketh forth secretly, and discovereth firste of al the Sea whiche the Mariners call Pharium, reaching to to the furthest pointe of the hill Casius, next Sidoniū, which stretching forth by North and East into the mayne lande, and wetting the countrie Illica nowe *Iaiassa*, is called Illicum. And thence running not muche further, turneth nygh Sicile, & so resteth. Then running forth a shoote, northerly windeth it selfe like a Serpent, and making many elbows, at lengthe flybeth by the coaste of Pamphilia. But when it is approached the Chelidone Ilandes, it taketh part of the west, and bringeth to viewe the top of Patarcis a far off. Agayne towarde the north it maketh the Sea Aegrum nowe *Archipelago*. Whose broken course, by reason of many Ilandes in it, causeth such roaring and raging of the water, that it is thought there is no Sea more

Salmonis.

Pharium.

Casius.

Sidonium.

Illica.

Illicum.

Pamphilia.

The Ilands
Chelidone.

Patarcis.

Aegrum.

A. C.

trou

The surueye

Tenodos.

**Bosphorus in
Thracia.**

**The fable
of Io.**

**Bosphorum
mare.**

troublous, noz moze dangerous, noz
that rayseth moze noyse frō the botom.
From thence it goeth to Tenodus, and
there (as it were) maketh an ende,
beeing (as who saye) ashamed of his
accustomed wydenesse, and forgetting
hys wonted fiercenesse; kēpeth with
in a narrowe channell, and gyeneth a
newe shewe, and so obtayneth a newe
name. For neyther is it longer called
Aegeum, neyther Pamphilicum, ney-
ther Cilicum, but a certayne narrow
Sea, vntyll it come to the month
Bosphorus in Thracia, nowe *el far de*
Constantinopoli, where (as report ge-
eth) Io harlotte to Iupiter, when shes
was transfourmed into an Heckser
by Iunos aduise: swamme crosse the
water, wherefoze it was called Bos-
phorum mare, that is to witte, the Sea
where ouer the yong Cowe was ca-
ryed.

But so sone as it falleth into that
narrowe channell, running a little to-
warde the North: at length bea-
keth south into the continente as far
as

of the Worlde.

as Propontis, neare which many king-
domes of Asie doe lye here and there
within the lande, and bendeth to the
Southe butting forth in length and
breadth lykest an Iichmus. But when it
is come to Bolphorus, it gathereth
it selfe together in a narrowe fourme,
and maketh the narrowest Sea of all.
In the which is to be seene a straunge
sight. Certayne greate rockes swim-
ming vppon the toppe of the water,
whych when they meete, cause a great
and terrible noyse, thence running
forth towarde the East, anone grow-
eth into a great Sea.

And there are seene also dyuers smal
branches thereof, partly running to
the East, partly towarde the North,
twixt two Promontaries rising from
one roote, whereof the one towarde
the Southe is called Charambus, the
other whych bendeth to the North, to-
wards Europe, for the roughnesse and
raggednesse therof, is called the Rams
head. These Promontaries althoughe
they stande right ouer agaynst other,

Propontis.

A strange
sight.

Two pro-
montaries.

Charambus.

The rammes
head.

and

The surueye

**Their di-
stance.**

Pontus.

Meotis.

Charambus.

Meotis.

**The hornes
why so cal-
led?**

The Scythæ.

**The mother
of Pontus.**

Cimerius

Bosphorus.

and appeare a farre off, as though they
grew together, yet stande they so
far a sunder, as a shippe is able to sayle
betwene in thre dayes in the spring of
the yeare. After that this Sea seemeth
to be cut, and fashioned into the maner
of an halfe circle, and runneth one way
into Pontus, another into Meotis,
nowe *el Mar negro*. The middle is Cha-
rambus, at whose right hande, the waye
lyeth open to those that trauel into Pon-
tus. At the lefte hande, the head or brow
which there resteth, sheweth playnly in-
to Meotis, which croking like a payze of
hornes, not altogether vnlike the hornes
of a bowe, is not anye so called by that
name, and so, naught appeareth not in-
to Meotis, being continually beaten
with his waues. This is that same sen,
aboute whome the Scythæ doe dwell,
and which they call the mother of Pon-
tus, chiefly because from thence muche
water runneth thercinto, which for the
most parte commeth forthe of Cimerius
Bosphorus, & many other places, which
do so fyll the marish, that it is not able
to conteyne it. About which also many
nati-

of the Worlde.

nations of Cimeria inhabite, whiche
are directly vnder the cold foote of Tau- Cimeria.
rus.

Taur' colde.

The description of Lybia or Affrica.

After that we haue intreated of the
threefold diuision of the earth, and of
the measure and circuite of the Ocean,
with his boundes & diuersitie of names:
heereafter we purpose to speake of the si-
tuation and forme of the earth, begin-
ning first (as before) with Libya. Libya. The forme
therfore lyeth forth towarde the south, of the earth.
and east, in the lykenesse of a certain fa- Libya.
ble, beginning at Gades, nowe Caliz, Gades.
where the Ocean is most mayn & deepe,
and stretcheth forth to the Arabike sea,
and approacheth nigh that countrey, whi-
che is in the uttermost part of Asia, and
bringeth forth partly the Ethiops or
Moyses, partly the Erembes. This coun- Aethiopes.
tre, because it bringeth forth menne Erembes.
spotted lyke Lybardes, of sundry dispo-
sitions, the Grecians called it Pardaler,
that is to say a Libards skinne, it is for
the

The surueye

the greater parte of it, a very drye and
roughe countreye, and in dyuers pla-
ces couered with blacke spots lyke sea-
les. But the other bayne, whiche rea-
Mauritania. cheth vnto the Columnes of Mauritania,
is muche more ciuile and plentyfull :
Numidia. Next vnto that is Numidia, then the
kyngdomes of Massilians. by whom (re-
Massilia. port goeth) the Citie Massilia was buyl-
ded : A sauage kynde of people, and al-
together inerperte of Husbandrye, not
knowyng what a Plowe doth means,
but wholly wandryng in woddess and
Fozrestes, do lyue by masse, and pray-
ing on Wenyson, after the manner of
wylde beastes. To these ioyn the
Carthagians. Carthagians, bendyng in lyke a bowe,
whose noble Cittie, as menne saye,
Dido of Car- was buylded by Dido, when that she
thage. departed oute of Phcenicia, by the com-
Phcenicia. passe of an Ore hyde. So south next lye
Syrtes. the Syrtes, wythin the mayne lande.
But more towarde the Caste, are
seene the shelles of Afie, farre larger
than the other, and much more dange-
rous wyth heapes of sandes. Where
as, when the Tyrrhene sea once bath ra-
ged

of the Worlde.

ged, and is cauled agayne, there are
founde suche heapes, as though greate
mountaynes of lande were brough-
tether by the water. In the middest
almoste, of whiche Sandes, there stan-
deth a Citie, whyche the Grekes, in
foze tyme called Neapolis, nowe *Ma-* Neapolis.
boneta, and inhabited by the people
that were called Lotophagi, nowe *Los* Lotophagi.
Chelbens, a Nation verie friendlye to
straungers, whyche in tymes past re-
ceyued Vlysses wyth verie gentle and *Vlyssa*.
curteous entertaynmente.

Aboute this Countrepe are founde
manye deserte and forlozue dwellyn-
ges, after that the Nasamonij were
thoroughly destroyed, the whych some, *Nasamonij*
tyme dydde there inhabite, and were why destroy
slayn, as some wyters affirme, by *ed*.
Ausonius, the sonne of Iupiter, whose fa-
ther they had contemned.

The Asbysta be borderers to these, *Asbysta*.
inwards to the continent lande, where
within the thickest of the Sandes stan-
deth the Temple of the god Lybicus,
commonly knowne. Also the citie Cyre-
ne, commonly Corena, the bwyder of good
horses,

The god
Lybicus.

The surueye

horses: and the ancient seat of the people
Amyclæi. Amyclæi, nere whom the Marmaridæ do
Marmaridæ. lye, towards Egypt, and the Getuli, and
Getuli. their borderers the Nigretes. Then the
Negretæ. Pharulij, nowe Alenagi, and the Gara-
Pharulij. mantes, not farre from them. And last of
Caramentes. all the Aethiopes, lying hard to the Ocea-
Aethiopes. an, and almost extreme in temperature.
Blemij. But ouer against them wher the Blemij
inhabite, there riseth an hill, whereout
Nilus riseth. Nilus runneth, and so south proceeding
eastward, toward the Aethiopes, is ter-
med of them Syrus. Afterward, running
Syrus. into Egypt, when it is come to the citie
Siene. Syena is first called Nilus by the inhabi-
tants there. From thence it runneth into
the north, and at length diuideth it selfe
into many partes, and floweth into the
sea, with seuen streames ouerflowing al
Egypt by the waye, and replenishing it
with greate and wonderfull fertilitie.
And truely there is no one riuer in that
part of the world comparable with that,
eyther in widenesse, plentie of water, or
other comodities. This same is the bound
whiche parteth halfe Affrike from Asie.
leauing Affrike on the southe syde, and
Asie

of the Worlde.

Asio on the East. This is the same
Egypt which hath always brought forth
notable men of sundrie and incompara-
ble wits. For as antiquitie both recorde,
the Egyptians were the firste men, and
they first prescribed the forme and dis-
cipline of life and manners, who first al-
so found out the vse of the plough, plow-
ing of the lande, and sowing of the seede.
The same were they whiche firste take
the measure of Heauen with an instru-
ment, and inuented the oblique course
of the Sonne and Moone in the Zodi-
acke, and whiche firste founde out this
knowledge of Cosmographie, whereby
the countrie hath deserved no small com-
mendation. Besides all this, there is no
lande whiche surpasseth it in plentie of
all things, eyther in abundance of her-
bage and corne, or in greatnesse, or beau-
tie of building. The fourme whereof is
caused by the lying of the sides, for it is
broad and wyde towards the North,
but narrower in the East & butteth forth
slopewise to the Syennes, and intrenched
wth two hilles, betwene whome Ny-
las runneth. This is the same Egypt,

The Egyp-
tians firste
men.

Fynders out
of Astrono-
my.

Syennes:
Nilus.

The Surveye

Thesbes.

Memnon.

Aurora.

Heptapolis.

Serbonis.

Alexander.

Alexandria.

Sinopita.

Pallenis.

Cassiotis.

whiche in tymes past nourished up so
 many noble and worthie men, so ma-
 ny puissant princes; and that chiefe is, in
 whome stode that mooste auncient citie
 Thebes; with his hundred gates. After
 it is also sayde, that Memnon the myse
 king was wont to salute his mother Au-
 rora. Which nourisheth also them, whi-
 che inhabited the Inlande. Heptapolis
 and those which do dwell on the coast of
 the south sea; toward the marish Serbo-
 nis; where on the west, lyeth the most
 famous citie, sometyme founded by A-
 lexander king of Macedonia, called Ale-
 xandria. And where that wonderfull tem-
 ple of Iupiter of synopita standeth; much
 spoken of, and very curiously builded,
 with most precious metals, of all kinds.
 Touching this citie, it is constantly ad-
 mouced; that there is none in the earth,
 of more excellencie, none more worthy
 admiration, none richer, by more happy
 for all things. There also, the goodly
 high tops of Pallenis, from whence tra-
 uellers comming a farr off, may be es-
 pied; be discomfited with the lead, were the
 rockye hills of Cassiotis, the Mount
 Peleus

of the Worlde.

Peleus is eteined, whole inhabitants
are so experte in the arte of sayling, that
all the other people of Libya, they be re-
puted rather Gods than men. These
dwell aboute the mouth of Ieuensfolde
Nillis. There be moreover many other
peoples, and nations, diuersly dispersed
in that countrey, wherof some be caste
back (as it were) to the Oceanic shoare,
some dwell within the land, replenishing
the same with many excellent faire build-
ings. Diuerse also inhabite the shoare
of the lake Triton, whiche runneth also
through y^e middest of Libya into the sea.

Triton

The Situation of

Europe.

After ensueeth the situation of Eu-
rope, whiche differeth not muche in
forme from Libya, but that it bendeth a
little to the north, and likewise retour-
neth againe, and ioyneeth to the ende of
South Libya, and vnto the in one
manner ioyne on Afric, the one rea-
ching forth to the extreame parte of

The surueye

the North, the other to the South. But to speake moze plainly, howe it lyeth it is so, that at the head it seemeth sharpe poynted, lyke the pointe of a triangle, waring alwayes narrower towards the West, and encreasing in widnesse much in the East. By vnderstanding whereof, we shall y better percepue what bounds it hath, howe farre they stretch, and what dominions, and countries it cōteyneth. Wherfore, I will begin at the vpper side, which reacheth forth to Hercules pillars, where firste of all, the Hiberi dwell, a people very proude, & high minded. Nexte towards the North, are the Britannes then the Germanes, whose bodies are white, and faire, and naturally giuen to warres, possessing the countrey nexte to the forest Equinus. And not farre off, Boia appeareth, both large and wyde, so called, of the lykenesse it hathe to an Oxe hyde. So turning to the mounts Pirrhenei, towards the floud Eridanus, the Celtæ inhabite, where (as fables testifie) the sisters Heliades, being oppressed with immoderate sorowe, for the death of their brother Phaeton,

Hercules
Pillars.
Hiberi.

Britannes.
Germanes.

The forest
Equinus.
Boia.

Mountes
Pyrhenei.
Eridanus.
Celtæ.
Heliades.
A fable.
Phaeton.

con

of the Worlde.

continued so long in weeping, that so
consonant with heavinesse, they were
all converted into a precious kynde of
Alder trees, still sheading teares. Which
teares, are often, and diligently wyped
away by the Celtæ, there dwelling, and
are turned into Amber lyke Golde, and
as harde as a stone. After, ensueth Tyr-
chenia at the southe syde whereof the
Alpes begin to arise, south whereof, the
Rhyne, a greate and large streame, issu-
eth, but befoze that I passe to Tyrche-
nia, I muste fyrste speake of the ryuer
Rhenus, or the Rhyne, whether he pas-
seth to the boundes of Europe. The
Rhyne therefore, rysing, as we haue
sayde, oute of the Alpes, fyrste severeth
the Celtæ from the Germans, and run-
neth into the southerne Oceane, with a
large channell. But befoze that he come
nighe the Sea, out of his springes, he en-
gendreth the river Ister amōg the Sueui,
which maketh all that cuntry naviga-
ble, for trafike of marchandise. This ri-
uer Ister running toward the east, is en-
creased with many other waters, and so
runneth forward somie and misty, nere

Tyrchenia.

The Rhyne.

Celtæ.

Germans.

Ister.

Sueui.

The Surveye

Sarmata.

Getæ.

Bastarnæ.

Dacia.

Alani.

Tauri.

Achilles.

Melanchleni.

Hippemologi.

Neuri.

Hippopodes.

Gelones.

Agathyrsi.

Borysthenes.

Peace, through the mightie channell
to the sea. And thus, wher it bendeth to
the north: it maketh manye diverse
countries, but it is comen to the mouth
offenue Nations. Of which first it maketh
the Germanes; also after belongeth to
Sarmata northward. And then
by the Getes, and Bastarnes, which
flowe towarde the Ocean: and filleth the
country of Dacia with plenty, and
bringeth longe the mouth of the Alani
and Thuri, giveth passage for shippes
through the Danube land. And by the
Tauri inhabiting that the country, for
time parte of Achilles race, possesse
a nation, whiche is a long piece of land
stretching to the mouth of the Danube
whose neigbours be the Alani as we
have sayde, whiche country is full of
with hoxes. And thus above the Mel-
anchleni, the Hippemologi, the Neuri
the Hippopodes, the Gelones, and Ag-
athyrsi, with more, in which wher
of it is strange to see howe that
moste infinite of nations possesse that
better parte of Europe, from whence the
river Borysthenes gliding south within a

ken

of the Worlde.

kenning of the Ranges bosome direct
ly ouer agaynst Cyane, falleth into the Cyane.
sea Euxinum, also Aldeus, and Penticap^{Aldeus.}
pes, with great mudmure and noyse, fall^{Penticapes.}
down fro y hills Rhiper, whose streams Rhiper.
running nere to the fresh sea (for this
ther they run) carry doling with them an
orient kind of metal, halfe golde, halfe
amber, in colour not vnlike to the pur. Amber found
ple glyttering beaus of the mowe. whe
the firste riseth: they engender also the
diamond. This water also washeth the Diamondes
shore of the Agathis, whiche of the rest founde
are most northerly, but on y south side
are the Gerra, and Norici: also the Pan- Gerra. Nori-
noni, the Myfi and Thraces. but the my- ci. Pannoni-
fi lie more to the north than the Thra- Myfi.
ces which dwell scattered here and there Taraces.
in a wyde countrie, partely inhabiting
the sea coast of Propontis, partely east Propontis.
soyth to Hellespontis and partly also to Hellespontis
Agæu, where about the tops of Pallene, Agæu.
which she weth with holty, the pzeious Pallene.
stone of gret pzeite, called Asterius, doth Asterius.
grow, nothing inferioure in she we to a
glyttering starre, or a flaming fyre, by
semblaunt whereof it was so named.

The surueye

moreouer, there lye many other countries vnder this heauenly constitution; or in this tract of the earth, dwelling all nigh to Ister called also Danubius receyving great commoditie by travelling on the water, whose names were superfluous to recite. It remayneth therefore nowe that we speake of another part of Europe, whiche lying forth in three shoares, reacheth forth into the East, whercof the Hiberi possesse parte, the Greekes parte, the Italians parte. The furthestmoste side of Heberia, lyeth to the Ocean, there where one of the pillars is to be seene, set in by Libes, erected beneath the mounte Tartessus, the countrie where about is verie rich and plentiful vnto whom the Cempsie adherēt dwelling at the fote of the mountaynes Pyrrhenei. Consequently we come to Italy, whome a greate hie hill stretching forth, and cutting it throught straight, high in the middle, and low on each side, after the maner of the beame of a payre of balence, cōpasseth in about round, to y great beautifying & wonderfull strengthening of the countrie. There can no man
that

Ister.

Danubius.

Hiberi.

Greeks.

Italians.

Hiberia.

Libes.

Tartessus.

Cempsie.

Pyrrhenei.

Hilles.

Italy.

of the Worlde.

that is skylful in building, when he seeth it, denie, but that it was a marvellous piece of worke framed by Minerva, for ornature and strengthe of the countrie, being compassed therewith as with a crowne. The inhabitantes call it the hill Apenninus, which ryng at the Alpes whiche devideth Lombardie from Heluetia, runneth south towards the North, as farre as y^e Sicilian Sea, w^{ch} in which, many countries & peoples do dwell, whose names I cannot easly rehearse. But the first of them are Tyrrheni, dwelling on the side whiche lyeth twixt North and West, together with the people Pelasgi, which running into Italy out of Cyrene, are reported to have settled with the Tyrrheni in the same place. Next to these are the Latini, a glorious kynde of people, verie plentifull with goodnesse of soile and excellencie of wits, through the myddle wherof, the ryuer Tyberis runneth, watering all the countrie aboute, and is at length receyued into a calme bosome of the Sea, at the towne called Hostia, the heade and principall ryuer of al other, deviding the noble and mightie

Italy framed
by Minerva.

Apenninus.
Lombardy.
Heluetia.

Tyrrheni.
Pelasgi.
Cyrene.

Latini.

Tyberis.

Hostia.

B. b.

Citie

The surueye

<p>Rome.</p> <p>Campania.</p> <p>Parthenope.</p> <p>Serenis.</p> <p>Silarus.</p> <p>Lucani.</p> <p>Breij.</p> <p>Leucopetra.</p> <p>Locri.</p> <p>Attica.</p> <p>Alex.</p> <p>Metapontini.</p> <p>Crotona.</p> <p>Iuno of Lacinia.</p> <p>Sybaris.</p>	<p>Citie Rome, the chiefe sea and dwelling place of our kings, and heade of all the world. Then followeth Campania: a pleasant countrie, & of other most plentiful, where the temples of Parthenope are to be seene, who (as fame goth) was friendly receyued out of that strait sea. Towards the south, under the hill Serenis runneth the ryuer Silarus of Surken: now Surrento, where the Lucani and Breij dwell, so far as Leucopetra, from whence northerly, & by west somewhat, the Locri be planted, who long ago coming forth of Attica into Italy, & being in loue with the pleasantnesse of the countrie, ioyned (as is sayd) in fellowship & frendship with the people of that place, building a citie there, which they called after their owne name, whose stock as yet remaineth near vnto the ryuer Alex. Beyond them ly the Metapontini, whose citie is now called Relice, & not far off them, the flourishing city Crotona now Cratone, high to the river Sarum, where the renowned temple of Iuno, of Lacinia now <i>Caba de Colone</i> is builded: and vnto Sybaris, is reported to haue</p>
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mour.

of the Worlde.

mourned, because of Iupiters displeasure
 against his citizens, for using reproche
 full wordes in the sacrifice of Alpheus. Alpheus.
 But the Samnites are more within the Samnites.
 land, and the Marfi, which in running Marfi.
 are verie quicke of foote. The Tarentini Tarentini
 whose countrie nowe Taranto, stands Taranto.
 nearer y^e shore, possessing there a town,
 founded in times past by destruction of
 the Amyclæ. To whom toyn the Cal- Amyclæ.
 bri of the stocke of Iapix, reaching forth Calibri of
 to Hyrus, which lieth to the sea. And the apex stock.
 sea Adriaticke beginneth to increase at Hyrus.
 Aquila, now *Alma castellum*. & the citie Aquila.
 of the Tergeshini now Trieste lying at y^e Tergeshini.
 extreme part thereof, but whē it turneth
 southward thence, first it lieth to the shore
 of the Liburni, & afterwarde beareth on Liburni.
 all that countrie, oppressed with great
 darknesse, which lieth nigh Istmus. & Istmus.
 so running to the shore of y^e Bulemei, so Bulemei.
 donke stretcheth forth to a verie large
 shanke of a faine, & y^e Illirici now Sla- Illirici.
 uoni, & y^e Ceraunij, y^e high mountain Ce- Ceraunij.
 raunij, in which place are scene certaine
 ancient monuments after the maner of
 spires or pinacles, set up as is taught by The fable of
 Cadmus Cadmea.

The surueye

Cadmus.

Ilmenus.

A wonder.

Thracia.

Horicia.

Hellas.

Pelops land

Cadmus, and Hermione his wife, who
beeing both come to extream old age,
departed thither from Ilmenus, where
they were transformed into serpents.
There is also seene in the same place, an
other straunge wonder. For there be two
pillers set, directly eche againste other,
who so soone, as any danger appo-
cheth the people dwelling nigh, do both
meete, with such violence, as though
they fought. At the south, a little on thys
side Thracia, and beyond Horicia, a parte
of Gracia, that parte called Hellas, en-
treth with an hard rising, and a daunge-
rous accesse, by reason of two sharpe
Deas Aegæum, and the straighte Sicu-
lum. As also for two winds, unto whome
it lyeth very bleate, the Hesperian or Si-
cilian wynde, whiche is West, and the
Southeaste, whiche bloweth from the
sea Aegæum. Hereafter ensueth Pelops
Ilande, called also Peloponnesus, nowe
la Moren, whiche differeth not much in
forme from a Blayn tree lease. For it is
broad in the beginning, and endeth with
a sharp corner. At the farthest poynt to-
wards the north, it resembleth a certain
nar-

of the Worlde.

narrowe Isthmus, & is (as it were) ioyned
 and fastened to Hellas, and intrenched
 round on euery other side, with the sea,
 where on the west parte, the lande Tri-
 phylis lyeth, continually moistened with
 the plesant streames of the riuer Alphe-
 us. Whiche being as it were cut of, by
 the waters Messenius, and Eurotas, doe
 seme neyther of them to flowe oute of
 any sea, but rather to spring out of the
 inner bowels of the earth. Alpheus pas-
 seth the lande of the Clii. Eurotas passeth
 through the Amyclei. In the middle of
 the Ilande, in a valley, at the fote of the
 hill Erimanthus, dwel the Arcades. From
 which hill Melas, Crathia, and Iacon, three
 riuers do fall, and also auncient Ladon.
 Perte vnto these, are the Argiui, and
 Lacones, whose countreis lye, one to the
 east, an other to the southe. The sides
 of this Isthmus, as is well knowne, are
 beaten with two seas, one on the East
 parte, an other on the West, untill it
 becom narrower, and narrower aboute the
 places called Sacronida. But in syghte
 of this same Isthmus, called Pelopone-
 sus, and towarde the east syde thereof,

Hellas

Triphylia

Alpheus

Messenius

Eurotas

Clii

Amyclei

Erimanthus

Arcades

Melas

Crathia

Iacon

Ladon

Argiui

Lacones

Sacronida

boun

The Iuxurye

<p>Attica.</p> <p>Ilissus.</p> <p>Boreas and</p> <p>Orithya.</p> <p>Boetes.</p> <p>Loeri.</p> <p>Thessalia.</p> <p>Macedonia.</p> <p>Emeus.</p> <p>Epirus Do-</p> <p>donca.</p> <p>Actolia.</p> <p>Achelous.</p> <p>Tinacria.</p> <p>Echinadae</p> <p>Ilands.</p> <p>Cephaleni.</p> <p>Phocis.</p> <p>Thermopila</p> <p>Parnalus.</p> <p>Zephilus.</p> <p>Phiton.</p>	<p>boundeth the noble kingdome of Attica,</p> <p>the nource and mother of renowned men,</p> <p>and excellent witts, whome the diuine</p> <p>water Ilissus passeth by, where sometime</p> <p>(as poets do fable) Boreas staid alway</p> <p>his loue Orithya. Where do the Boetes,</p> <p>and the Locri inhabite. After this Thessa-</p> <p>lia and Macedonia are discouered, there</p> <p>where the snowe toppes of Emeus in</p> <p>Thracia may be seene.ouer directly</p> <p>gainst that, towards the Collesse Epirus</p> <p>Dodonea butteth forth, very long and</p> <p>large, and so dothe Actolia towards the</p> <p>South, through whose middle floweth</p> <p>the river Achelous, with his silver sands</p> <p>into the straytes of Tinacria, beuiding</p> <p>the Ilands called Echinadae, nere vnto</p> <p>the cities of the Cephaleni. Eastward,</p> <p>lyeth the countrey Phocis, whiche stret-</p> <p>cheth along to the South, vnto the mouth</p> <p>of the Thermopyla, vnder the toppe of</p> <p>snowy Parnalus. Out of whose middle,</p> <p>the river Zephilus runneth forth of a</p> <p>rocke, & feedeth the countrey nigh, with</p> <p>perpetuall moysture. Then followeth</p> <p>the lande Phiton, wonderously aboun-</p> <p>dant with riuers and straunge odorife-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">rous</p>
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of the Worlde.

This facious. Where the Dragon of
 Delphos at Diotripodes lyeth. Within
 the walles of the temple, at this
 day, horrible to be seene, for multitude
 and greatnesse of scales. Where Apollo
 as often as occasion serued hym to tra-
 uaille from the fles of Miletum, nowe
 Melasar, or Clarum, was wont to rest
 hymself, and put off his golden quiver.
 And thus muche is sufficient to haue
 declared, as bryefly as we coulde, the si-
 tuacion, and countreyes of Europe; and
 how the same lyeth, in respect of other
 partes of the worlde.

The dragon
of Delphos

Apollo

Miletum

Clarum

Of the Ilands in

Europe.

Our purpose nowe, is to intreate of
 the Ilands whiche be in Europe, be-
 fore y we come to any other part of the
 worlde, to describe it, which in widenesse
 contayneth almost the other twayne.
 Wherefore, to begin where Europe first
 lieth by his head, and Hercules pillar
 be erected, and betwixt Libya from other
 parts, y Ocean running betwixt.

Gadira

ra,

The surueye

Gadira.

Phoenices.

Contimissa.

Hiberi.

Gymnesia.

Bausus.

Balearea.

Tarracona.

Barcilona.

Sardinia.

Cirrus.

Ostia.

Corfica.

ra first cometh to bande. For that being
in times past possessed by the Phoenices,
which worshipped Hercules, was called
of them Gadira, for before it was called
not Gadira, but Contimissa, by the Hibe-
ri. Next followe the Isles Gymnesia, the
nearest whereof is called Bausus. The
other twain are called Baleares, for sin-
ging, wherin the people there are much
exercised. Whereof the one and bigger
nowe Mallorca, hath in it the citie Tirra-
cona nowe Tarragona, the other and les-
ser now Menorca, & citie Barcilona now
Barchino lying to the South. Then fol-
lowe Sardinia nows Sardegne, and nere
to that Cirrus lying bothe almoste direct
ouer against Ostia, wherof the one which
is Corfica, standeth a great deale high-
er and is more inaccessible, environed
partly with high and craggy clyffes and
rockes, partly with a mightie rough
wood, bothe of them verie good, for fruit-
fulnesse of soyle, and plentie of dyuers
commodities growing in the countrie.
Consequently, there appeare certayne
Islandes, standing rounde, which being
once in the hands of King Hippota, which
dwelts

of the Worlde.

dwelte there, a most friendly king vnto
straungers, were by him named Acoli- Acolides.
des. The same, for the excellent vertues
wherewith he was endued, (for he sur-
mounted in godlinesse, and cortesie) was
reposed to haue obteyned of the gods,
that he shold not only be lord ouer those
Islands, which are seven in numbze, but
also be ruler of the winds, where euer
they blew, on any nauigable sea. These
Islands also be called Plocia of the Greks. Plocia.
But there is none nearer vnto these,
than Tinacria, called also Sicilia, standing Tioacria.
in sight of Italy, and defended with three Sicilia.
famous promontories, whereof one is
called Pachynus, now *Cabo Pacino*, stan- Pachynus.
ding to the East, and hath at the foote,
the noble citie Syracuse, now *Saragusa*. Syracuse.
de Sicilia, in sozetime, a greate and stout
seate of tyrants. The other is called Pe- Pelorus.
lorus, which standeth northerly, and lo-
keth to Italy, to whome the cittie Messa- Messana.
na now *Missetia*, adioyneth. The thirde
promontorie is Lilybaeus, arising against Lilybaeus.
the surges of the west winde, and sea,
where standeth also a cittie of the same
name. But as touching, sayling from

The surueye

Eonius.
Neptunus. Pelorus, which lyeth towarde Italy: it is very dangerous, and almost present death: for the course is very narrow and crooked, & the sea kept within the strait not without greate force and violence: for the streame is there swallowed up in voyde and deepe caues (which as some saye) were made by Eonius and Neptunus, and there roareth and rageth with moste horrible bellowings. Forth of Sicilia Southerly is the passage into Lybia at the beginning of one of the Syrtes. The other is quickly perceyued, in looking toward the shoare of Italy. In sight wherof, we may espie two Ilands, one **Menix.** **Gortina.** Menix, the other Gortina, whiche are in maner of an haven into Lybia. In the elbowe of the sea Adriaticum, at the left hande towarde Iapygium, lyeth an Ilande, wherein bicause Diomedes some tyme had buylded, and possessed it, was called of him Diomedea. Whether (as the same goeth) that valiant gentleman being driuen in a flaw, by force of wind and tyde, with certaine prisoners of the Hiberi, continued there through the enticement of a wicked woman, called Aegialza.

Iapygium.
Diomedes.
Diomedea.
Aegialza.

of the Worlde.

gialza. Towarde the East as farre off, is
there a course open to the Ilands of Ab- Absyntus,
syntus. where (as reporte goeth) certaine
men, whiche traunapled from Colchos, Colchos.
brake in, whyle they pursued Medea, Medea.
then running from them. Peere unto
these, the Lyburnides are planted. And Liburnides;
towards the South, behinde the crags
of the Mounte Ceraunius, there are cer- Ceraunius.
tein Ilandes discovered, which they call
Amphracia. Ther is also Corcyra, now Amphracia;
Corfu, to be sene, a riche and plentyfull Corcyra.
Iland, the noble and renouned kyng-
dome of aunciente Alcinous, and nere Alcinous.
neighbour to Neritia in Ithaca, a plea- Neritia.
saunt laye and countrey to Vlysses, with Ithaca vlysses
diuers other lying here and there, which countrey.
the Riuer Achelous, whyle he passeth Achelous.
from Chalcis, compasseth and watereth. Chalcis.
There bee many also towarde the
Porthe, whereof Aegyla is one and Aegyla.
Cythera an other, and Caluaria. and on Cythera.
the other syde towarde the Measse, Caluaria.
Carpathos. Also Creta, now called Carpathos.
Candia, whyche lyeth not farre off, a Creta.
goodly Ilande, and a plentyfull, and
nurse to the great god Iupiter, abounding

C.y.

in

The Iurneye

Ida.

King Minos
Rhodos.

Ialifij.

Chelidonia.

Patareis.

Cyprus.

Pamphylia.

Venus Dodo
nea.

Phœnicia.

Dyados.

Suniados.

Abantes.

Salamina.

Aegyna.

Hellespont.

in fruit and pasture, and flowing wth
excellent good witnesse, in whiche standeth
the famous wood Ida, flourishing wth
odiferous & sote cyper trees. It containeth
many faire cities, and also prouinces
not a few, which in sozetime were
all gouerned by that good olde king Mi-
nos.ouer against that lyeth the Ilande
Rhodos, which was also builded by the
Egyptians, and somtyme a wo:thie colo-
nie of the Ialifij. But at the East lye the
Chelidonia, these be three, lying against
the top of Patareis, nowe Patara. Also
Cyprus in the bosome of Pamphilia, some-
time the acceptable kingdome of Venus
Dodonea. And not farre from Phœnicie
standeth Dyados, within the large wid-
nesse thereof, and in sight of the hill Su-
niados, aboue y Abantes, Salamina may
be descried, and so maye Aegina, where
the Sea Aegæum is founde to be of a
maruellous depth, although there be in
it an innumerable sozte of Ilandes, di-
uersly dispersed, disposed in such strange
order, that they seeme almost there ra-
ther planted by arte than by nature.

nowe

of the Worlde.

nowe el far de Gallipoli, where as on the
 lefte hand at the ende of Europe, standeth
 Sestos, and on the right hand over
 againste it Abydos where Alsie beginneth
 bothe towarde the North, places
 very muche renoumed of two Louers,
 Leander and Hero, who dwelled there,
 whose earnest desire could not be quen-
 ched in so small a streame, but that Le-
 ander must often attempt, escaping also
 as often the daunger, to swimme ouer
 that narrow cutte by nyghte, vntill at
 last he was offered a wolfull present to
 his sorowfull louers eyes, miserably
 cast by deade vppon the shore. Nowe
 to Europe ward standeth Macris, in old
 time builded by the Abantes, then Scy-
 ros, and reparethos, verie muche obiect
 to the winde. And not far thence Lem-
 nos, nowe Sidrio Vulcanes kingdome,
 and auncient Thasos, nowe Taxo, that
 worshippeth Ceres. Then the Imbri,
 nowe Stalimin, from whence the fa-
 mous Thracia, is immediatly discou-
 red. And Samos nowe Samo, an aun-
 cient colonie of the Lyrbantes. But
 they whiche possesse the veris first en-
 trance

Sestos.

Abydos.

Leander, and
 Hero.

Macris.

Scyros.

Peparethos.

Lemnos.

Thasos.

Ceres.

Imbri.

Samos.

Lyrbantes.

The surueye

Delos.

Cyclades.

Apollo.

Ionides.

Caunos.

Samos.

Chios.

Pelmeus.

Acolus Ilads

Lesbos and

Tenedos.

Melas.

Colphus.

Propontis.

A fable.

france and brow of Asia, dwelling round about Delos, because they stand in such circuit, are termed by the Grecians Cyclades, who all are dedicated to Apollo, making sacrifice unto him, and leaping dances, chiefly at the entrance of the spring, when the Pygmalionale beginneth to sing upon the top of the hills. These Ilandes stand so scattered, shewing themselves here and there in many places of the Sea, like brighte shyning starres in the cleere skye, unto whiche the Ionides, nowe Furquellan be borderers, where also Caunos standeth, and Samos nowe Samos, the moste pleasant seate of Iuno Pelagos. Nerte standeth Chios now Chio, at the foot of the high hill Pelmeus. Then appcare y clyffes of Acolus Ilandes, Lesbos now Metelina, and Tenedos nowe Tenedo, raysed a great heighth out of the water, forthe of whom ryse two ryuers Melas and Colphus, and runne into Hellespontus, and there about to the North, the Sea Propontis is enlarged and wynded on euery side, and there at the entrance of the Sea Euxinum, towarde the lefte hande there

of the Worlde.

there is an other famous Ilande scene,
whiche in times past was an auncient
dwelling of noble and worthe Gentle-
men. For the report goth, that the soule
of Achilles and other valiant men, doe
wander in the deserts and craggie pla-
ces of those huge mountaines, hauing
obtayned for a rewarde of the Goddes,
in consideration of their excellent ver-
tues, to be immortalized, for so much as
vertue is immortal, and needes muste
obtaine immortal glorie. This Iland
of which we entreate, because it bring-
eth forth cattel al white, the Grecians
call it Leuca. And there is an other not
far from the same, large and of a greate
circuite, which vnto those that sayle the
readie way into Cimerius Bosphorus,
appeareth before the rest ouer agaynst
the fennes Maxotis, lying on the righte
hande.

The same is it in whiche Phenagora
and Hermonassa, two Cities are
builded, whiche the Ionij who builded
the do possesse. And these be al y Ilands
which are of any name or renoume, ly-
ing wpth the Leuant Seas, so farre as
C.iiij. we

Leucus.

Cimerius.
Bosphorus.

phenagora.
Hermonassa
Ionij.

The surueye

wē coulde haue any vnderstanding of them. Notwithstanding, for asmuch as in the large Ocean, ther are many contained in bignesse, commodities, or same nothing inferiour to ours: I thought it vnseemly to passe them ouer with silence.

Of the Ilandes in the Oceane.

The Atlan-
ticum sea.
Erythia.

Wherfore I will firste speak of that which lyeth in the middle of the Atlanticū sea, called of the Grecians Erythia, now *Berlingas*, a very faire Ilande, and aboundyng with cattell, endued with such benignitie of ayre, that it preferreth the lyues of men vnto very many yeres, and maketh them almost immortal. The Ethiops, which be nygh, inhabit the same, who came fyrst thither (as they say) after that Hercules had slayne the Gyant Geryone. But at the very top of Europe, which the inhabitantes call *Sacrum*, that is to saye holy, the famous Ilandes, called *Hesperidum insulae*, are descryed: Of whome it is not altogether fabulously spoken, that they yeldeo eue-

Aethiopes.

Hercules.
slew Gery-
one.

Hesperidum
insulae.

of the Worlde.

ry yeare golden apples. Since of truth
they be very rich, in plentie of gold, and
bring forth welnigh, all kinde of metal,
in great abundaunce. The Hiberi, their Hiberi.
neighboures haue them in possession.
And not farre off but somewhat moze to-
ward the north, the Isles of Britannia are Britannia
scene, ouer agaynst the mouth of Rhe- prayed.
nus, or Rhine, very large, and surpassing Rhenus.
the rest in wydenesse: neyther is there
any one, to whome it is inferiour in a-
ny kynde of wealth, store of cattaille,
or varietie of people. Ther is also found
in vaines of the earth, moynes of tinne,
lead and brasse of diuers sorts. Also ple-
tie of golde and siluer, with yron, brim-
stone, saltpeter, bitumen, and such like.
And among many kinds of cattaille and
rudder beastes, wherof they haue plen-
tie, certain beastes of so soft and fyne a
fleese, that it maye be easily drawne so
small, till it be comparable to a spyders
webbe. They breede also many horses,
not vnapt for labour. But where it ben-
deth moze to the west, turnyng (as it
were) a brow or point to Hiberia, which Hiberia.
is now called Hibernia, that is Ireland, Hibernia
commended
inhab.

The surueye

Inhabited once by the people Hiberi. The same bringeth forth more stoe of horses, and those of such nature, that they seeme rather naturally to haue learned to walke with a pleasant & seemely pace, and to moue themselves forward with protestatiō and state after the manner of & guise princes. Within the earth is found a lumpie masse of mould, mixt with sulphur, much like to coale, which the Smithes and generally all the countrie, and their borderers nigh vnto the, do vse for their fire. The countrie bringeth forth no venomous beast, nor killeth any. The people are very stout, and apte to warres, who being of body faire and tall, sturdie of lym, and gentle full of hue, are no deale behind in wit, and promptnesse of tong. There are also not farre distant from these other Ilandes, as namely the Amice, worshipping of Bacchus, in which the wines of the most worthy and substantiall men, being crowned with garlandes of Iuiues with the berries hanging downe in knots about them, do lasepe and spring, as though they were apprehended with furie,

Amice.

of the Worlde.

furie, crying on Bacchus wth a loud voice, Bacchus.
and doing hym sacrifice in the nighte,
according as is the custome. For the
inhabitan^{tes} on y^e sho^{re} of the lake Bis- Biston.
ton in Thracia, do cal accustomably on
their God Bacchus, in no moze solemne
sozte. Neyther the Indian chil^{dr}en, at
the ryuer Ganges do daunce with moze Ganges.
thyll noyse, than these women of w^{ho}
I speak, do clatter, shout, and sing when
they celebrate the feastes of Bacchus,
and say their deuotions while they be
dauncing. But not farre from this I-
lande there lyeth an other, whiche is
called the farthest Tile, where as when Tile.
the hote somers Sun appzo^{ch}eth to the
northern Pole, their nyghtes be like
vnto perpetuall daye, in fairenesse
and brightnesse, vntill he returne a-
gayne to the South. From thence if a
man sayling towards Scythia, turne his
Shippe to the East, he shall fynde Chry- Scythia.
Chryfia.
fia, whiche is an other Ilande of the
Ocean, in the whiche also the Sunne
shyneth very clearly: then if he returne
him contrarie to the South, immediatly
he

The surueye

Taprobana.

he shall discover Taprobana, a great and large Island, and plentifully replenished with all maner riches, and a bzynder of many Elephants, which from thence are transported into Asie. This same is especially dedicated to Venus, and to hir doth sacrifice. They lye directly vnder the lyne of Cancer, which is ouer theyr heades, a very hot and burning signe, continually turning about, and almoste burning vp the countreye with heate.

Cancer.

**Whales, and
great fishes.**

They haue whales in their seas, and fishes of inestimable bignesse, which feeding fyrst in the redde sea, afterwardes doe come thither, monstrous thynges in deede, and of such greatnesse, that they come to the shoare lyke great mountaines. Their backs are very sharpe, with long rewes of finnes. They be very hurtfull vnto children, if they chance to meete any vpon the shoare: And not vnto them onely, but vnto others also. For nous can well escape theyr iaws, yf they may once see them. Whose deformed mowthes are of suche wydenesse, that dyuers tymes they deuoure whole shyps with men and all. Which
wa.

of the Worlde.

wofull plague is thoughte to chaunce
vnto menne for none other cause: but
onely for our offences and wickednesse,
whych the while we lyue wandring in
thys vale of miserie, God doth reuenge
with suche horrible monsters.

God plageth
diuers wayes.

Besides this, there is also another I-
land, called by the Acolij, Ogyris, an an-
cient monumente of kyng Erythrax, ly-
ing ouer against the Promontorie Car-
manis, from which, if a man turne nor-
therly, & to the Persicū sea, he shall by & by
finde Icarus, wherin Tauropola, the faire
tēple of Diana, is to be sene, wondrous
for antiquitie, but more marvellous of
the straungenesse of a sighte therein. For
there ryseth alwayes a smoke withoute
any fyre at all, very dampishe, and hurt-
full to those that come nere it.

Acoli.

Ogyris.

King Ery-
thrax.

Carmanis.

Icarus.

Tauropola.

A strange
sighte.

And these be also the Ilandes whiche
are of any name in the Ocean. Howe-
beit I denye not, but that there be many
mo there, whereof some be in the reach
Lybicū, some in the sea Asiaticū, also
aboute Europe, and within the Ocean.
Whereof howbeit many be habita-
ble, and yelde pleasaunt harbour some-
tyme

The surueye

time to shippes that saile that way : yet
bycause, they haue continued vnrenow-
med and vnkowne vnto our countrey
men, it was not only harde for me, but
also seemed superfluous to declare ey-
ther their names or situation. Wherefore
I will nowe speake of Asie.

The description of Asie.

The plateforme of Asie, being as some
men say, of one fashon, and as other
say of another : yet is it well knowne,
that it resembleth very muche a wedge.
For it beginneth with a certaine large
bases, or foundation, and so goeth forth
along to the ende, where the pillars of
Dionysius whiche was bozne at Thebe,
are sene standing, and where the Indi,
which dwell in those uttermoste parts:
are reposed within the hilles. And also
where the riuer Ganges, with his white
streames, falleth downe to the banks of
Nyseum, nigh a large chanell. The same
is deuided fro the mounte Taurus, which
is the nearer, and not thought cōparable
in bignesse to the other, neither in shew
lyke vnto it. The same is it, which hath
the

Dionysius.
Indi.

Ganges.

Nyseum.
Taurus.

of the Worlde.

The sea flowing into it, and bearing superiozitie therein. The other, which is the wyder, is much mingled with y^e Ocean: which boyling forth thre streames, maketh thre seas, Perficum, Hircanum, and Arabicum, wherof the last twayne, lye forth to the south. The other reacheth towards the north, and the sea Aphricū to Euxinum. where as there dwell kinds of people almost innumerable, forasmuch as betwene them bothe, there lyeth a great Isthmus, conteyning a very large plot of ground. But the mounte Taurus which as I haue said diuideth the whole thzough the middle, beginneth at Pam- Pamphilia, philia, and stretcheth forth to the Indie, which rising in some places into greater heigth than other, and turning on bothe sydes, much like the crookes of a Bulles hoznes. whiche is greedie of his fode, is by similitude thereof called Taurus, that is to saye, a Bull. Out of this mounte there dos aryse almoſte infinite ſprings and waters, whereof ſome runne Eaſt, ſome Weſt, ſome North ſome Southe, which by reſon they paſſe by diuers countreys, are called alſo by diuers names.

Also

The surueye

Hiamos.
Præniphates
Cragus
Caucasus.

Mæotæ.
Sauromatæ.

Amazones.

Also the mount it selfe, during the space of continuance thereof, is not alwayes termed one, the Indi call it Hiamos, the Parthi, præniphates, the pamphyli, Cragus, & where it riseth in greatest height it is named Caucasus. But it is no easie matter to declare bothe the names of it, whereby it is notified in dyuers languages, or of the waters therfore flowing. What care take they who inhabite the nere places, it only remaineth to mee, to declare those ryuers and nations, whereof we coulde attayne any lyght of vnderstanding. In recytal whereof, I will not quaille so far as my poore abilitie shall serue me. Wherefore the people of Mæotæ, and Sauromatæ, whiche possesse the vppermost parte of Asie, which loketh to the north, come now firste vnto hande, that I must needs prefer them in this beadrill before all others. These be they whiche dwel about the fennes Mæotis, and descended lineally (as is sayde) from the Amazones, for the reporte goeth, that when they ranne awaye from theyr countrie, and had pytched their tentes nere

of the Worlde.

neere the ryuer Thermodon, they com-
panied with the Sauromati, to the intēt
that the childezen that were then begot-
ten, shoulde be stout men, and warlike,
and so they alwayes continued. They
dwel in the middelt of a vast and huge
wood, full of thicke and bushye trees,
thzough y middle therof, the ryuer Ta-
nais nowe Tana, runneth forth, and fal-
leth into the fenne neare thereto. The
same is the water whiche also parteth
Europe from Asie, leving Europe at the
West, and Asie at the East. Forth of it
run many springs and streames, which
falling downe vppon the rockes and
valleys of Caucasus, doe cause a greate
murmur. But the larger ryuer whiche
glydeth forth thzough Scythia, and en-
creaseth muche towarde the North,
with wynde and water, carieth downe
with it great stoz of Ice, and muche a-
noyeth the neare dwellers, making the
altogether vnfortunate. For so sone as
the northern wind beginneth to blow,
and the colde to encrease, immediately
they see befoze their eyes their horses
and Oxen fall downe deade, and their

Thermodon.

Tanais.

Caucasus.

The mis-
eries of Scy-
thia.

The surueye

rudder beastes frozen to death, and their
 cattell which wander in the woods, im-
 serably bidding their Maisters farwel,
 with their hceles upward. The men
 themselves can scarce abyde safe with-
 in their inner bennes and houses vnder
 grounde, but starue together with their
 beastes, vnesse they obserued a tyme,
 and ioyned their wagons, and departed
 in hast into some moze temperate cou-
 ntrie, leaving their owne to the furious
 North wynde. Such manner of people
 are they, which are allotted to the coun-
 tries nigh Tanais, but the people which
 dwell neare to the Sauromatae now Sar-
 matae, are called Sidi, and Cimmerij and
 Cercetij, with Oretæ, neare to the Sea
 Euxinum. Also those who as they say, de-
 parting frō the riuer Xanthus, & Simois,
 which runneth nigh Abydus, after þe de-
 struction of Troy. wer caried thither by
 cōtrarie winds, & dzaue the Achæithæce,
 vnto whō þe Eniochi & Zigii are neygbo-
 urs, which came also thither from a-
 mong the Pelasgi. And at the vttermoost
 extremitie of the sea lie the Tyndaridæ, &
 þe Colchi, which ioyne to Caucasus, who
 be,

Tanais.

Sidi.

Cimmerij.

Cercetij.

Oretæ.

Xanthus.

Simois.

Achæi.

Eniochi.

Zigij.

Pelasgi.

Tyndaridæ.

Colchi.

of the Worlde.

besoze time came sozth of Egypt, where
Caucasus ryseth alofte with high tops,
neare to the streyghts of Hyrcani, wher
the river Phasis glyding by the backe of
Circeum nowe Circellum, turneth to
the Sea Euxinum. But at first it ryseth
out of the hill Armenus, whyche passing
sozwarde betweene the North and
East, maketh a certayne Isthmus, in-
cluded within the Seas Caspium, and
Euxinum, which the Iberes of late haue
possessed, those I meane whiche depar-
ting once from the mountes Pyrrheni,
bake into that part of the East, menne
giuent to warlike affairs, & very hurtful
to the Hyrcani their neighbours, with
whome besoze they haue hadde cruell
warres. Then the Tamarita, who not
onely receyued Bacchus when he retur-
ned with victorie whiche he hadde ouer
the Indians, but also apoynted vnto him
solemne sacrifice, dauncing roundes a-
bout their wyne presses, vntill they
some with newe wine. They are gir-
ded with thonges of lether, and weare
on their buckskinnes, crying out, cho
Bacchus, cho, lyke mad people.

Phasis.

Circeum.

Armenus.

Iberes.

Pyrrheni.

Hyrcani.

Tamarita.

Indi.

D. y.

The

The surueye

The Sea Caspium commeth neare vnto them, which I truste easily and wyth expedition to describe if God will giue me grace, not as one that hath seene those places (by traueling thether to view the platfoume or situation of the, as many men haue accustomed to doe, whiche thinke there is none other felicitie, but to heape vp rythes by wandring about the woylde, thereby to deck themselves vp wyth Golde, to glyster with Pearles and precious Stones, to adorne their Palaces with sumptuous buildings, for so muche as I was neuer instructed by my Parentes in trade of marchandise,) but like him who from his tender yeares, hath ben brought vp in studie of good learning, whereby it commeth now to passe, that those things whiche are very farre distant, I doe beholde as present, and can conceyue euery place thzoughly in my mynde and cogitation without any errour.

Of the Sea Caspium.

The foume and fashion of the Sea Caspium is suche, that it lyeth almost

of the Worlde.

most rounde lyke a circle; for it is most
sure that it ryseth from the Ocean;
which at the North side, beateth vpon
the shoare of Scythia from whence run-
ning forth, at first through desertes
and places vnhabited, stretcheth forth
to the South in very narrow streites
vntill that encreasing more and more
in wydenesse, at length it appoacheth to
the fote of mount Caucasus. This Sea is
nauigable, and in that respect very com-
modious to the countries high at times
of the yeare, excepting thre monethes
onely, in the whiche when the North
wynde bloweth, the coast of the Ocean
Sea ryseth agaynst it with wonderfull
toyes. It bringeth forth many things
of greafe pryce and admyzation, for a-
mong dyuerse other whiche come from
thence, are the Chrystal and Jasper
stones, whiche being of the coloure of
a chich pease, is thought to be good a-
gaynst vayne fantasies and feares in
the hyght. There dwell nations about
it, almoste in number infinite. But to
beginne at that syde which lyeth to the
north, the first that come to knowlege

Scythia. in V

Scythia. in V

Calpis

Albia

Calpis

Maris

Scythia. in V

Caucasus

Maris

Scythia. in V

Calpis

Scythia. in V

Calpis

Christal and

Jasper stones

Albia

Calpis

The surueye

Scythz. are the Scythz, nowe Tartari; and those
 especially which be to the sea Saturni-
 um, towards the mouth of Caspium.
 Vni. ^{dis} Next the Vni, then the Caspij themsel-
 Caspij. ues, and the Albani, who are all of na-
 Albani. ture wyld and sauage, and greedie of
 Cadefij. warre and bloudshed. The Cadefij dwell
 among the sharpe mountaynes, whose
 Mardi. neighbors are the Mardi, and so the Hyr-
 Hyrcani. cani, and Appi, whome the riuer Mardus
 Appl. ^{floueth} flowing south along by, and moistning
 Mardus. with his gentle streame, watereth also
 Dercebij. the Dercebij, and the Bactra, running be-
 Bactre. twene them both, and falling at length
 into the Sea Hyrcanum. As for the Ba-
 ctra, they inhabite the countrey, which
 lyeth at the foot of Parnafus, and neybe
 Parnafus. therabouts. The Dercebij in an other
 Dercebij. place, are weakened with beating of the
 Caspium sea waues. Beyond whome,
 towards the East, on the other side
 of Araxis, there dwelleth a people cal-
 led Massagetz. whose studie is wholly to
 wearie, and consume themselves, with
 shooting, very hurtfull to straungers,
 and not able to keepe league of sayth or
 friendship with thei neighbours.

They

of the Worlde.

They knowe not the vse of Cozne, or
Wylne, but they drinke mylke myng-
led with bloude of hazzes. Moze to the
North dwell the Chorasmi, nerte un-
to whome ensueth the lande of Sundia,
throughe the mydst of whych runeth the
ryuer Oxus, leauing the mount Homo-
lus behinde, and hastening into Caspia.
Then the Sacce, whiche dwell chiefly
vppon the shoare of the Ryuer Iaxarta,
a people also verie experte in shooting,
and so readie therein throughe dayly
practise, that it seemeth they can be o-
uercome or matched by none other.
For they thinke it a great shame, if a-
ny of them shote an arrowe negligent-
ly and almoste vnwares, and hit not
the marke. Then followe the Tochari,
and then the Phuri, and the Seres, na-
tions altogither barbarous, neyther
instructed in any kynde of learning,
neyther gyuen to studie, or exercise of
any thyng, but onely wandring in
wylde and deserte places, doe gather
a certayne floure, wherewith they
steyn theyr garments with dyuers co-
lours, much like to y^e floures of nettles.

D. liij.

And

Chorasmi.
Sundia.

Oxus.
Caspia.
Sacce.
Iaxarta.

Tochari.

Phuri.

Seres.

The surueye

And their garmentes are wouen with
so fyne threed, that it is thought they sur-
passe the spinning of any spider. Where
be also many other nations of the kinde
of Scythians, whose names and maners
doe remaigne unknowne, by reason of
the sharpnesse of place where they dwell,
and the vneasy access vnto them, with
the extremitie of the ayre, and bytter
colde, wherewith those countreys which
lye to the uttermoste part of the earth,
for the moste parte are molested. And
these be the countreis, which as we sayd
lye to the north, about the sea Caspium.
Whereafter I wil entreate of those, which
lye towards the west from Colchis, and
Phasis, on this side, and dwell vpon the
shoare of the sea Euxinum, and also of
them which inhabite, as farre as Trai-
cium, where the land of Chalcidos lieth.

Colchis.
Phasis.

Traicium.
Chalcidos.

Of countreys in the west.

In this rehersall the Byzeres shall be
first, and nexte the Bechyres and Ma-
crones, and then the Phylires, who as yet
do retayne their aunciente Cities and
wood.

Byzeres.
Bechyres.
Macrones.
Phylires.

of the Worlde.

woodden cotages, which they builded long
 since. Unto these do ioyne the Thibareni,
 noble shipmasters, nexte to these sit the
 Chalybes a very harde people, who ha-
 ving obtayned a cuntrey, which for its
 moderate Douth, is vnapt for any til-
 lage, haue very much profited in the arte
 which they haue learned: for they neuer
 rest from hammering and forging of
 weapons and armour for warre: In
 so much, that all the countrey being co-
 uered with smoke, seemeth as though it
 were on fyre, and clattereth with conti-
 nuall knocking, & beating of yron. Thence
 we proceede to Assyria, which is water-
 red by the river Thermodon, falling
 fro the mounte Armenos, and from thence
 runneth to the Amazones with a swifte
 streame, who as the reporte goeth, follo-
 wing Sinope from Soplida, at commaun-
 dement of Iupiter, who entirely leuing
 hir, had transpoyted hir, though unwill-
 ling, out of hir owne countrey, and had
 placed hir nigh within his quarters, and
 curteously appoynted a place, where she
 might continually bewaile the absence
 of hir parents. In which place, after ward

Thibareni.

Chalybes.

Assyria.

Thermodon.

Armenus.

Amazones.

Sinope.

Soplida.

the

The surueye

Sinopea. He builded a citie, and called it Sinopea,
 now Sinopi after hir owne name. About
Chryfall. the banks of this riuer, there is chryfall
 belued very pure and white like yce, and
Jasper. there also is found the Jasper Stone. And
Iris. not very far off, y^e riuers Iris & Halys riu-
Halis. ning along, do make the couⁿtry moyst &
 plesant: & both of them gliding towarde
Armenus. the north, fro^m the hil Armenus, wher thei
 issue, do lick the land along nigh the hill
Carambis. Carabis. Then next be y^e Paphlagon^s cast
Paphlagon^s off somewhat nere the shore, & so forth to
 the holy land of y^e Mariandyni: where (as
Mariandyni it is repo^rted) the furious three headed
 dog, whom y^e hardie hand of valiant Her-
Hercules cules ouercame and led away out of hel,
 quished the vomited forth a certaine deadly kinde of
 three headed frothie venime, which paysoned all the
 dog. countre wth infectioⁿ. After y^e Paphlagon^s
 and Mariandyni, we passe into Bythynia,
Bythynia. now y^e great *Tierchia*, a plesant country,
 & fulfilled with al pl^usse, wh^{er} the noble
 water Rhebas moistneth with his sweet
Rhebas. streame, vntil he fal into y^e sea, which is
 at had, being in al y^e earth no water more
 plesant, w^{ch} y^e bringeth to y^e eye greter de-
 ledatioⁿ. And th^{us} se be y^e costreys & people
 wh^{ich}

of the Worlde.

whiche (as I haue saide) do inhabite the
least partes of the sea. The other, of
whiche I intreated laste before, be Scy-
thians, and lye to the north.

Of the third part of Asie.

Now I must go through with y^e third
part of Asie whiche boundeth to the
sea, & looketh to the south, & discovering y^e
entrance into Hellespōtus, openeth y^e sou-
therly course into y^e sea Aegæum, & but-
teth forth into Syria & Arabia. And first of
all, the Calcedons apere at y^e very mouth
looking ouer directly to Bizanciū, whose
borderers are Bebryces, & the mounts of
Myfia, out of which y^e riuier Cius yeldeth
forth his pleasant water: wher it is said, y^e
the Nimphs in tyme past stole away the
beutiful child Hylas, being then attendāt
vpon great Hercules. From thence there
lieth open a grete bent into Hellespōtus,
in Phrygia y^e lesse. The one is situate far-
ther win a great deale & is farre larger,
nere to the riuier Sangarius. And thys,
whiche is the larger, and lieth forth to the
east, is very fruitfull for corne & grasse,
& bringeth vp great store of good horses.

Syria
Arabia.
Chalcedo-
nes.
Bizantium.
Bebryces.
Myfia.
Cius.
Hylas.

Phrygia.
Sangarius.

The surueye

Ida.

Troye.
Ilium.

Neptunus.
Appollo.
Iuno.
Pallas.
Xanthus.
Simois.

Acolia.

Meander.
Miletus.
Prienes.

Ephesus.

Quiuered
Diana.
The temple
of the Ama-
zones.

The other which looketh to the west, is
descried at the foote of the renoumed Ida,
hauing at the one syde the noble and fa-
mous citie of Troy, called also Ilium, so
muche spoken of, so large and so wyde,
the nurse and bryder of many a vali-
ant Gentleman, buylded (as it is thou-
ght) by Neptunus and Appollo but after-
ward destroyed by the aduise of Iuno and
Pallas: planted faste by the riuers Xan-
thus and Simois of Ida. Hereto lyeth Ae-
olia, nigh aboute Hellespontus, towarde
the shoze of the sea Aegæum, in which also
the Iones be included: and the memorabile
riuier Meander glyding thorough with
his gentle streame, parteth also Miletus,
and wide Prienes. Wherof that whiche
is in the middle, and lyeth mooste to the
north, at that wholly Ephesus doth pos-
sesse, lying to the sea syde, sometyme the
glorious citie of quiuered Diana, & to hir
dedicated: Wher (as fame telleth) in old
time the Amazones buylded a temple of
wonderful worshipp, upon the steepe
an Olive tree, and for that cause was had
in greate admiration amongest all peo-
ple, & all ages. From this next to the
the

of the Worlde.

the East, lieth Meonia, vpon a steep rock
vnder the side of the mount Tmolus, out
of whiche the Riuer Pactolus, runneth
with his sande all of golde, and maketh
therewith the whole countrey to glitter.
Vppon whose bankes when once the
spring tyme of the yeare is come, there
are Swannes herd continually singing,
whiche feede there commonly raunging
on the riuers side, with such harmonie,
that nothing can be moze pleasant to the
eare, their soode dayly encreasing vpon
the shoare. And the Riuer also Enister
spryngeth vp, and bestoweth his water
plentifully in diuers places of the coun-
trei. Moreover it bringeth forth the very
faire women, who many tymes accor-
ding to their custome, hauing their loy-
nes girded with girdles of gold, do make
pastyme among them selues, leadyng
straunge formes of dauncing, cast round
into a ring or circle, chæfly whē they ce-
lebrate their accustomed feastes of Bac-
chus, once every yeare, in daunces, and
other mythe: Where wenches of flou-
rishing yeres, being mingled with them
lyke wanton kiddes and lambes, dance
and

Meonia.

Tmolus.

Pactolus.

Singing

Swannes.

Enister.

Bacchus

feasts.

The surueye

And play together, & raise no small pleasure (while they be daūcing) to y^e beholders. For the winde sometime buffeth vp their garmēts, & their order in daūcing ingēdeth a certain pleasant noyse, much deliting y^e minds of the hearers. But let vs leaue these things to the mē of Lydia, whose practise & study is on them, y^e hauing allotted a cōtrey ful of pleasures, they may also intēd to folow y^e same, nothing degenerating frō nature, or theyr cōtrey maners. Consequently the Licij enioy y^e next shoze, chiefly where y^e riuer Xāthus cōmeth down, & the moſt Taurus beginneth by litle to decrease, towarde Pamphylia. & to change name, bēing no longer called Taurus, but Cragus, where standeth also a town by y^e riuer Eurimedon, y^e inhabitāts wherof do worſhip Venus, & do accustomedly offer vnto hir the bloud of swine, & other beasts. Ther follow other cities of Pāphilia, as Corycus, Pergæ, and Phaselis, very much throught blown with winds. Amōg the thickest of whom towards the easte: lye the Lycaones, men also very fit for warre, and well practised in shooting. Whose neighbours are

of the Worlde.

are the Pisidei, whose principall cities be these, Termessus, Lyrba, and Selga, which they say, was of aunciente time founded by the Amyclei. From thence, when towards the east, the sea cometh in with a round reache like a circle, all the lande that lyeth neare therto, must needs also resemble the same shape, & soz that cause it is not muche vnlike to the sea Euxinu. In that nooke be the Cilices, very farre into the East, the aunciente records of antiquitie since our forefathers dayes, called that place, the Straights of Asia. That cuntrey is muche moylned, with many rivers, not all rysing there, but comming from other places, wheresof there be thze chiefe, Pyramus, Pinarius, and Cydnus, which only amōgst the rest rūning thzough y midst of Tharsus, becometh y citie with his cōfortable stream, a citie most noble soz beutiful buildings, where they say lōg ago, the famous horse Pegalus left his hoise, & therof y citie was called Tharson. And also where (y report goth) Bellerophō was cast down by him, & so departed to Iupiter, whereby y place beca renoumed wher he had cōtinued lōg before

Pisidei.

Termessus.

Lyrba.

Selga.

Amyclei.

Cilices.

The Straits
of Asia.

Pyramus.

Pinarius.

Cydnus.

Tharsus.

A fable.

Pegasus.

Tharson.

Bellerophon

The surueye

Cilicia.

**Lyracellus.
Malos.**

**Comogena.
Syria.**

**Mounte Ca-
sius.**

**Mounte In-
dus.**

Nilus.

before, sequestred from all companie
of man. There are to be seen also many
other cities of Cilicia, standing here and
there, among whiche Lyracellus is one,
and Malos, by the sea side. Divers also
there are which stande partely within
the lande, and partly on the shore. The
land Comogena, is neare hereto, and
the cities of Syria nowe Suria, a large
countrie and wide, reaching vnto the
Sea, but the side whiche lyeth to the
West, stretcheth to the fote of mount
Caius. Who so vnderstandeth wel the
situation and fourme hereof, with stu-
die and diligence shall soone perceyue
howe the other parts of Asie lye. For
the fourme thereof consisteth of foure
angles, the parte that lyeth easterly,
surmounteth the other in multitude.
We declared howe that all Asie was
denided into twayne, and that it stre-
ched forth to the mount Indus, whiche
is one of the boundes therof, especially
where it lyeth to the North, and Nilus
an other where it runneth to the west.
The Ocean standeth in steade of the
rest, whiche is called Indicus, on what
part

of the Worlde.

parte it loketh to the East, and boundeth
at South on the read sea, called Mare Ru-
brum. But Syrie, wherof we speake but
nowe, being thrust, as it were almost
into the middes and bowels therof, and
touching the sea both at East and South,
hath within it that way many citties.
Which bicause it standeth lowe, and is
enclosed with two very high hilles, Ca-
sius, at the west side, and Libanus at the
east: y^e inhabitants cal it in their tōgue,
a valley. And bicause it seemed vnto the
moze commodious, and far moze frute-
full than any other, for grasse, cozne, and
such like, and easie to be passed vnto by
ship: many noble mē, and such as were
of great abilitie, chose that place to dwell
in, building there citties, & townes, and
distinguishing them by diuers names.
For those which dwell moze within the
continent land, are by one name called
Siriij. But they whiche lye nigh the sea
side, are Phœnices, which in times past,
comming from the Brycheri: are thought
to haue bin the firste, which assayed the
sea with shippe, and inuented the trade
of marchandise, whereby men might be

Mare ru-
brum.

Casius.

Libanus.

Syrii.
Phœnices.
Erytheri.

The surueye

Ioppes.

Gaza.

Elicides.

Tyrus.

Byblon.

Sydon.

Bostrenus.

Tripolis.

Orthosides.

Marathon.

Laodex.

Neptunus.

Daphne.

Apamia.

Orontes.

Antiochia.

pronsked to conetousnesse, and desire of riches. And firste also, which founde out the motions of the heuens, and course of the starres, with the supernall bodies, by the excellencie of their witte and industrie. These are the inhabitants of Ioppes now *Iaffa*, Gaza, and Elicides, and which of long continuance, haue possessed the fayre and aunciente citie Tyrus, nowe *Syr*, builded from the beginning. Then they which founded the watry citie Byblon nowe *Gaza* and windy Sidon nowe *Sidon*, vpon the banke of the calme river Bostrenus, who possesse also Tripolis nowe *Tripol de la Suria*, Orthosides, and Marathon nowe *Mangash*, and the noble citie Laodex nowe *Lyche*, builded as they say, by Neptunus, where Daphne was weaned, Also the people of Apamia within the mayne lande where the river Orontes, nowe *Tarfaro*, running towarde the Caste, parteth Antiochia in twayne. And generally all Syria is very riche, and plentyfull, abounding with cozne and pasture for grayng of cattell, at whose inlande partes, which are to the Southe moſte adiacent, lyeth the

of the Worlde.

the entrance to the sea Arabicum, which washeth the shoares of both Arabia and Syria continually : howbeit by little and little turning to the east, approacheth the Elani, where as the Arabes lye, possessing a countrey of all other moſte richest and precious. It standeth highe, and is enuironed with two seas, Perſicum, and Arabicum, and lyeth also open vnto two wynds. For the Arabicum requireth a Western wynd, and Perſicum an Easterne. But that parte of Arabia whych lyeth to the east and south, is washed also with the Red sea, called Mare rubrum.

Elani.
Arabes.

Of this countrey I wyll speake somewhat, because it conteyneth many regions, whose power and wealth, all other doe wonder at, and are amazed to beholde their greate store and abundance.

And I wyll not omitte, that being verie muche delighted with Sacrifice, there is no one parte of all the countrey but dothe smelle of Perfume and Spyrhe, and of sote smellyng Calamus, whiche are caste into the fire to burne.

C.y.

Who

The surueye

Jupiter fa-
ther to Dio-
nysius.

Who will not take it for an vndoubted
truth, that Iupiter, being father to Dio-
nysius, tooke him forth of his thighe, at
the celebration of whose natiuitie, he re-
plenished the whole countrey with fra-
grant odoures: And that those sheepe,
wherewith Arabia aboundeth, obteyned
that quist, that while they were feeding,
they should be clad in thick and fine flee-
ses: and the poudes and waters swarming
with varietie and multitude of Fishes:
And that so many flocks of birds forsoke
the deserte, and came thither, bringing
with the boughs of precious Cinamon
wherewith that countrey now is wonder-
fully stored: Moreover, that this Diony-
sius after that he was bozne, and some-
what sprong vp, wearing on the skinne
of a yong Goate, and hauing his lockes
tressed vp with yuie, and vine leaues, &
his belly ful of good wine, went wande-
ring about all the countrey, rather pou-
ring forth vnnearablye, than besto-
wing moderatly great riches, & sowing
golde like seede, to bring forth the fruite
which should neuer perishe: And for that
cause all that region vntill this daye is
thought

of the Worlde.

thought to abound with such commodities, that the very hilles yeld forth gold, and the Riners siluer, and they, shozes and bankes balme and soote herbes, and the inhabitants be very rich, and weare none other garments than of pure gold, or fyne silke. They whiche dwell vppon the browes of the hill Libanus, the same be those, which they call Nabathæi: And those whiche ioine to them Calbasii, and Agrees, and next, the lande Chatramis, whiche lyeth in sight of Persis. But the Minzi, and the Sabæ, lye on the redde sea shoare, and the Cletabei, nighe vnto them. And these be all the kingdomes and nations in Arabia, whiche I supposed to be woorth memorie. Howebeit, ther be some moze rude, & altogether without any fame, and neyther for maners, nor learning, woorthie to be accompted among the Arabes. For towards the West, and vntermosse syde of Arabia, dwell a people called Erembi, a roughe and wylde nation, dwelling vppon the hilles and mountaynes, and haue none other houses than denues, and ragged hollowe rockes, going all naked, and

C. iij.

hauiing

Libanus.

Nabathæi.

Chalbasii.

Agrees.

Chatramis.

Persis.

Minzi.

Sabæ.

Cletabei.

Erembi.

The surueye

having no kind of felicitie, or happinesse
that aperteyneth to mā, and being dzyed
vp with sharpnesse of lining: haue bur-
ned their skinne with blacke colour.
And if there happen vnto them anye
trouble: they betake not themselues to
armour, not to their arrows, not to their
weapons as other do, but like wilde and
sauage beastes, run thzough woods ouer
hilles and dales, not like the other Ara-
bians, whome nature hath indued wyth
such and so many benefits. But on the
other side of Libanus, which lyeth to the
East, there openeth another parte of Sy-
ria, butting forth to Sinopes now *Sinopi*,
which boundeth on the Sea coast. In the
midst whereof the Cappadoces, me truly
who for the stear of fine hozses whiche
they haue, and continuall exercise of ry-
ding tæron, do become therein very per-
fecte, and singular. The Assyrij, lying to
the sea, do kepe the mouth of Thermodon.
Forth of whose hilles, and chiefly to the
nozt, the noble riuer Euphrates bzeketh
vp, first falling from the mounte Arme-
nus. But when it hath continued a long
time there, running among the hilles of
Assyria

of the Worlde.

Assyria, toward the south, and afterward turning to the east, washeth through the midst of Babylon, and last of all, licketh the citie Theredon, and maketh hast into the sea Persicum. And not far in the east, the river Tigris floweth forth not altogether so big as Euphrates but incomparable swifte. For it runneth so fast, that in one day it riddeth so much grounde, as any swifte man is able to runne ouer in seven. And so gliding forthward, not farre, till he come into a plaine ground, where like as he were tery, and willing to rest himselfe awhile, gathereth together into a rounde circle like a boule, and there abideth, whiche place the nigh dwellers call Thomitida. Yet dothe hee not long continue so, but rising (as it were) from sleepe, and being ashamed of so much idlenesse: sodenly riseth vp, and beginneth a great deale swifter course than before. The land which lyeth betwene Euphrates, and Tigris, is called Mesopotamia of the Grecians, nowe Halapia, whiche is of suche sorte and nature, that there is no sheapheard, or grazer, what euer he be, though he were of

Babylon.
Theredon.

Tigris.

Thomitida.

Mesopotamia.

The surueye

Armenei.
Euphrates.

Babylon.

Semiramis.

counsell with Pan the god of shepherds, can in any parte fynde faulte with that countrey for goodnesse of pasture: nor any planter iustly condemne the frutes whiche grow there wylde in the hedges and woods, either for lacke of stoze, varietie or pleasantnesse of verdure. For there is suche plentie of all thing growing, and suche abundaunce of herbes and floures, that the countrey is accounted blessed and verie acceptable to the gods. Also the countrey which is next, lying to the north, is very good and rich, the Armenei possesse it, which dwell in sight of Euphrates, a people very skilful and hardie, very expert in seates of chivalrie, abounding in wealth and riches. At the South standeth Babylon, of whom we haue spokē, which as histories do report, Semiramis y^e queene of y^e Medi, when she had conquered the whole countrey, being delited with the pleasantnesse of the place, enuironed it wth an vnpregnable wal, & within the toures & forts of the citie builded strong and warlike houses, wrought curiously with fyne gold, siluer and Iuoie: the countrey is right noble
and

of the Worlde.

and frutesfull. It bringeth forth the dates,
sweeter than are in any other place. It
hath also in it the stone called Berillus,
more precious than golde, whiche groweth
chiefly about the top of the hill O-
phietis. But aboue Babylon towards the
north, dwell a people called Cissi. And
neare vnto them, the Massabareæ & Cha-
lonitæ. About y^e hilles Armeni, towards
the East, lye the Tempea (whiche are
pleasant woods, wyth waters running
thzough them) of the Medi, wherof they
at north are called Geli: and the Mardi,
and Attrapatini are there at hande. And
at the south side, who euer of the Medi,
at any time flourished, do dwell there, or
that procured theselues empyre, or founde
d cities. For they say, that these des-
cended of the noble family of Heriona,
a famous gentlewoman, and daughter
to Osta the good king. Howbeit she is not
cleare without spot, for she slewe hir
sonne Pandion wyth strong poyson, at
the shoare of the river Illisius, hir owne
selfe. For whyche facte, being verie
much ashamed, she ran from thence pri-
uily, and came into that countrey, which
is

Berillus.

Ophietis.

Cissi.

Massabareæ.

Chalonitæ.

Tempea.

Geli.

Mardi.

Attrapatini.

Heriona hir
history

daughter to

Osta.

Pandion.

Illisius.

The surueye

is called now by hir name, being not far from Colchis, and neuer durste returne home agayne to beholde hir parentes weeping eyes, whose wrathe she muche feared. Wherfore the people there vntyll thys daye, are muche enclined to Magicke, Witchcrafte, and Sozcerie. The countrie is verie large, and hath in it manye Hilles and Mountaynes, wherein the pzerious stone Narcissites is found, being somewhat of colour and e hauing baines in it lyke an Iuie leafe. But some chose rather the plain to dwel in, being delyghted with pleasant pastures and flockes of cattell, whiche reacheth forth vntill we come to the gates Calpia, whiche loke to the East, and lying beneath vnder the high Mountains, doe open the passage for trauellers into the North and South. For at the one side lyeth the way Hircana, on the other the Mounts of Persia, vnder whose fete dwell the Parthi, a warlike nation, and verie experte in shooting, of whome I thinke it not amysse to say somewhat, for they are such as neuer learned to dig or plowe the ground, or otherwise to til it

Narcissites.

The way
Hircana.
Parthi.

of the Worlde.

it, no2 yet to passe by Sea into any other
countrie, o2 to get any thing by trafique
of marchandise. Neyther is there any
among them that followeth o2 feedeth
any hearde of cattell. But so soone as
euer they be of any yeares, eyther they
take a bowe in hand and learne to shoote,
o2 else they practise running on fote, o2
horsebacke, untill they become maruel-
lous readie therein. For that countrie
is alwayes ratling and crackling with
Dartes, broken launces, o2 strokes of
arrowes. There is also continually
hearde the noyse whiche fierce and cou-
ragious horses do make whē they meet
and fyght togyther. And it is not lawfull
for any there to go to supper befoze that
with suche like exercise all his body be
in a sweat. They lyue chiefly by hun-
ting, whiche they followe, darting o2
shooting, in whiche and also for theyr sa-
uage demeanoure, howbeit they seeme
inuincible, yet being overcome by y^e Ro-
main Captaine, were compelled to obey
the Falces, beeing a fewe rods bounde a-
bout an are, & so bozne befoze y^e officer, y^e
peculiar scepter of y^e Romaine Empire.

But

The Ro-
maine Falces.

The surueye

But I will nowe declare into how many kinds of people that kingdome is distinguished, & with what Riueres moystrned, and with what hilles enuironed. They only and first hadde among them the title and honour of a king. And they only surpassed all other in power and strength, after that they had ouerrunne Meonia and Sardinia nowe *Sardengne*, and sacked them, so2 after that time they vsed in warres, armour and weapons of golde, with golden bydles and trappings, wyth other furniture for their hoxses, and shoed them with siluer shoes, bzinging such treasure away with them in y conquest, that euery one flowed in ryches. Persia is entrêched on euery side with high steepe mountaines, beginning (as I sayde) at the gates Caspia, where the way lyeth to the south, and reaching to the Sea whiche is of the countrie called *Perficum*, it is inhabited especially in thre places. For there are some that dwelt towarde the North, cleauing vnto the dark and shadowy hilles of y *Medi*. Others in the middle whiche possesse the inlande countrie, and some contrarise

Meonia.
Sardinia.

Persia.
Porte.
Caspie.

Medi.

of the Worlde.

rywise in the Southe nighe to the Sea
Persicum, of whiche I spake right now.
The first are the Sabæ, nere vnto whom
lye the Passagardæ, and the Talsi and ma-
ny moe, whose countrie is washed with
diuerse riuers which run forth in many
turnings and crooked channels. On the
one side runneth Corus, an other Choas-
pes, which rising out of the Riner Indus,
and watering the cittie Susa, sheweth the
pzeious stone called an Achate, lying
white as mylke, among the sandes, long
and rounde, after manner of a Cilinder,
which the streame bzingeth down from
the hill to the plaine: frutes be there al-
wayes greene by reason of the temperat-
ayze. But now I must entreate of the
other parts of Asie, which lye to the east,
and cloase vp the bounds and ends ther-
of. Wherefoze about the shoare of the
Sea Persicum, which is Eastwarde, the
Carmani are planted, possessing two
countrie not far from Persis, for some
haue desired to dwel neare the sea coast,
which other mispyking, haue rather ch-
sen to inhabite farther with in the land.
Among which the Gedrosi nowe Tur-

Sabæ.
Passagardæ
Talsi.

Corus.
Choaspes.
Susa.

An Achate.

Carmani.
Persis.

Gedrosi.

gesta,

The surueye

questan, whiche lye easterly, are nigh to the Ocean, and be also borderers vnto those Scythias, which I sayde were south, nigh the river Indus, that runneth into the read Sea, ouer against it, wyth two mouthes. But befoze that it fall into the sea, it passeth by many townes, and regions, & wandzeth a long and croked way. It riseth foz the of the mounte Caucasus towards the north, but it turneth to the south and embraceth the yle Paeleues, with two armes, and after that conuerting his course to the west: deuidenth the Oritæ and Erebes, & the Arachotæ, which weare none other than linnen garmets. And so, fozth it runneth to the Satraida, and to all those people, that lye about the mouth Parpausus, who are all called by one name Arieni. These inhabite a very wilde, and vntuile countrey, the mould being very sandy, and not meete foz anye tillage, hauyng notwithstanding some singular giftes and commodities of Nature. Foz there are founde commonly Corall stones of all kyndes, and Saphyres are digged oute of the baynes of the hilles, lying in mouldes lyke Welles

Caucasus.

Paeleues.

Oritæ.

Erebes.

Arachotæ.

Satraide.

Parpausus.

Arieni.

Corall stones

Saphyres.

of the Worlde.

shelles, of a browneish yelowe colour.
In the East lyeth the countrie India, India.
whiche althoughe it be the farthest and
last, yet it is of all other most pleasant,
and is as it were betwæne the lypes
of the Ocean. Whiche so soone as euer
the Sunne beginneth to ryse and lyfte
by his heade out of the Ocean Sea, is
the firste lande that it toucheth with his
beames, making the people blacke and
grosse of nature. They haue verie thicke
woods, and trees not muche vnlike to a
Iacint in colour. But bycause they dyg
there in many places for Golde, dyuers
of them become great gayners thereby.
Others weaue linnen cloth, some shawe
and cut Elephanes teeth, many search
the chanelis of Riueris, loking if they can
espie eyther a Berill glittering in the Berill.
sande, or a Diamond, or a Iasper, or a Diamond.
whyeish Topase, or lighte on an Ama- Iasper.
tist being of colour purple, or lyke Topase.
blonde. Amatist.

These are their practises for the most
parte, for the countrie is full of Riueris,
whiche maketh them verie ryche in
suche Jewels. There are also Gardens
and

The surueye

Myllet.

and medowes verie faire and fruitfull, which are graine thzough out the yeare, some flourishing with goodly woods, with red boughes and twigs, some bearing a grayne called Myllet. But I muste nowe speake of the fourme and situation hereof, with what Ryuers it is washed, with what hilles enuironed, and finally how many nations it hath in it.

The description of India.

**Indus.
Ganges.
Caucalus.**

**Dardanes.
Hydaspis.**

I consisteth of foure angles, whiche runne almost into the fourm of a Tri- angle, whose sides do mete, and so it becometh well nigh rounde. The Ryuer Indus, of whome I spake, runneth at the West parte thereof, and Ganges at the East. Caucalus lyeth to the North at the going downe of the Beares. Many noble and woꝛthie menne haue dwelled in this countrie, not in one place, noꝛ of one name. For some went to one side, some to an other, as nature, custome, & desire moued them. Some planted them selues nigh Indus, which are called Dardanes, where the Ryuer Hydaspis recey- ueth

of the Worlde.

meth into his bosome Acesma, an other Acesma.
Riuer ryling harde by out of the rocks.
For Hydaspis is a verie wyde and deepe
streame, able to beare any shippe, and
washing that part of the West whereto
the Riuer Cophes is neare, and moyst, Cophes.
meth the same with mylke white water,
betwene whome the Sabę lye, and the
Toxili, with the Scodri. Then the coun- Sabę.
tries of the Peucanei, and the Gargaridę, Toxili.
which worship Bacchus, where Hypanis, Scodri.
and Megaros, carie downe golde, two Peucanei.
the moste rycheest Ryuers of all other. Gargaridę.
These ryse out of the mount Hamodus, Hypanis.
and runne towards the coast of Ganges, Megaros.
at last bending to the South, neare the
Ile Colidos, which standeth in the Ocea- Colidos.
n, falleth into the Sea. This Ile stan-
deth so highe and steepe, that no birdes
will flye thether, and therefore is called
of the Grecians, ἀορνός, to say, without
birdes. And it was called Colidos, by
cause it is dedicated to Venus. Not farre
from thence towards Ganges also, there
appeareth an other place, counted holy
of the inhabitants for a strange chaunce
which befell there. For on a tyme when

¶

Bacchus

A Fable of
Bacchus.

The suruey

Nyseia.

Hamodus.

Hercules and
Bacchus con-
tinued.

Bacchus was mad, he came thether and
abode, sodenly turning the Wine leanes
wherw they which followed him, were
clad into aspes, their speares into yron,
their girdles which were made of tender
shootes of vines, into fiercs and puffing
Dragons, bycause the people there ab-
horring his maners, had contemned his
sacrifice. Who being thereat muche a-
fraide, called the way first of him Nysea,
and determined that they togyther with
their childzen, woulde offer sacrifice, be-
ing crowned with Garlandes of Iuie.
Whiche being done, when he had thus
subdued those nations, immediately he
ascended to the Mounte Hamodus, on
whose foote the East Ocean beateth, and
there ouer their heads as it were at one
ende of the earth, he crected two pillers,
following the example of his countrimā
Hercules, and at length wente downe
like a conqueroure to the bankes of the
Riuer Ismenus. These be all the coun-
tries & nations which possesse the whole
Earth, especially suche as we coulde
vnderstande to be of any fame or excel-
lencie. Nowbeit I confesse that there be
many

of the Worlde.

many moe lying in dyuerse quarters,
partly flæting & hauing no certain place
of abode, partly blinde & obscure, remay-
ning vnto this day without name, which
I thought not much to be esteemed, & of
no man able to be recited but of God on-
ly, who seeth & knoweth al things. For
it is he which layd first the foundations
of the world, & disposed it in this goodly
order, who discovered to men the pathes
and entrance into the wide sea, and gaue
vnto vs all the commodities of this life,
as healtbe, ryches, honoꝛs, and prefer-
mentes: Who also distributed vnto
euerie starre and planet what power
and influence he lyst. Inclining thereby
some menne to tilling the Earth, there-
by to gather ryches, some to traffique
the Sea, eyther to gette their lyuing by
fisbing or changing marchandise, others
to studie Philosophie and other Scien-
ces, whereby they may rise to renoume
and honour. And graunting vnto diuers
the gyft, with power & authozitie to rule
and gouerne other. Wherefoze it is no
maruel, if mē haue not only diuers foꝛ-
tunes, but also natures, seing y there is

God know-
eth al things.

J. y.

like

The suruey.

Affiria.

The conclu-
sion.

lyke varietie among countries, some
bzinging forth men as white as mylke,
some moze browne, some tannie, & some
burnte cole blacke, like vnto the many-
folde floures which Affiria breedeth. For
so God hath ordained, that men as well
as other things, should be of sundrie na-
tures and dispositions, and that euerie
one shoulde be contente with his owne
chaunce. Wherefoze I all ye Landes,
and Ilandes of the Earth, which lye vn-
to the Sea, nowe fare ye well. Also ye
Waters of the Ocean, and surging
waves of the noble Sea, with Rivers,
fountains, springs, and hilles, fare ye
well likewise. I haue sufficiently dis-
coursed on you all, which haue obtayned
any fame or renoume among men.

And I praye God, that for this
my trauel, if it please him
he will requite me wth
some reward.

FINIS.





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